

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAIPUR STATE
FOR
1937-38

(St. 1994.)



Published under the orders of the Council of State.

VEDIC YANTRALAYA, AJMER.
1940.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

PAGE.

Brief History of the Jaipur Ruling Family	1
Situation and Area	2
Physical Features	2
Climate	2
Rainfall	2
Prevailing Diseases	2
Season and Crops	2
Population	3
Important Towns and Villages	3
Some Important Thikanas of Jaipur	3
Jaipur City	3
Means of Communication	3
Postal System	3
Telegraph and Telephone	3
Currency	4
Weights and Measures	4
Local Time	4
Official Year	4
Annual Revenue and Expenditure	4
Tribute to Government	4
H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur	4
His Highness' Movements	5

NOTABLE EVENTS—

Sikar Rebellion	5
King Emperor's Birthday	5
Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables	5
Visits of the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana	6
His Highness' Birthday and Festivals	6
The British Representative	6

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

Council of State	7
Powers of the Council	7
Conduct of Business	7
Personnel of the Council	7
Sigha Member	8
Distribution of Work	8
Committee of Sardars	8
Legislative Committee	8

CHAPTER III.

Administration of the Land.

	PAGE
LAND REVENUE—	9
Revenue Divisions ...	9
Personnel ...	10
Establishment ...	10
Khalsa Area ...	10
Khalsa Villages ...	10
Area cultivated ...	10
Wells and Tanks ...	10
Escheats to the Darbar ...	11
Demand and Collections ...	11
Rural Development ...	11
Village Panchayats ...	11
IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES	12
AGRICULTURE ...	12
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT ...	13
LAND RECORDS ...	13
SAMBHAR SHAMLAT ...	13
COURT OF WARDS—	14
Personnel ...	14
Number of Estates under management ...	14
Income and Expenditure ...	14
Demand and Collections ...	15
State Demand ...	15
Cost of Management ...	15
Liabilities ...	15
Investments ...	16
Education ...	16
Improvements ...	16
General Remarks ...	16
KHETRI THIKANA ...	17
PUREJAT ...	17

CHAPTER IV.

Judicial.

JUDICIAL—	18
Judicial System ...	18
Class of Courts ...	21
Personnel ...	21
Civil Work ...	21
Criminal Work ...	21
Legislation ...	21
REGISTRATION ...	22
EXTRADITION ...	22

CHAPTER V.

Protection.

MILITARY—	23
Constitution ...	23

	PAGE
Military Units and their Expenditure	23
Jaipur Lancers	23
1st Jaipur Infantry	23
Jaipur Transport Corps	23
Sawai Man Guards	23
2nd Jaipur Infantry	24
Artillery	24
Lansdowne Military Hospital	24
POLICE—	
Personnel	24
Strength	24
Expenditure	24
Discipline	24
Crime	25
Percentage of Conviction	25
Property stolen and recovered	25
Gambling	26
Criminal Tribes	26
Finger Prints /	26
Control of Motor Vehicles	26
Police Training School	26
THE CENTRAL JAIL—	
Personnel	26
Population	26
Life Convicts... ..	26
Juvenile Offenders	26
Discipline	26
Health	26
Factory	26
Staff	26
Expenditure	27
Reformatory Measures	27
LUNATIC ASYLUM	27
THE JAIPUR MUNICIPALITY—	
Area and Population	27
Constitution of the Board	27
Rules and Regulations	27
Sanitation and Conservancy... ..	27
Infringement of Municipal Bye-laws	28
Stray Dogs	28
Outbreaks of fire	28
Vital Statistics	28
Hackney Carriages	28
Motor Vehicles	28
Bicycles	28
Hand-Carts	28
Cattle Pound... ..	28
Income and Expenditure	28

CHAPTER VI.

	CHAPTER IV	PAGE
	Production and Distribution.	
PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS	... ..	29
COTTON PRESSES AND GINNING FACTORIES	... ..	29
MINES	... ..	29
CUSTOMS—		
Personnel	... ..	29
Income and Expenditure	... ..	29
EXCISE—		
Personnel	... ..	30
Receipts and Expenditure	... ..	30
Incidence of Consumption and Taxation	... ..	31
Country Liquor	... ..	31
Foreign Liquor	... ..	31
Opium	... ..	32
Hemp Drugs	... ..	32
Offences	... ..	33
Salt	... ..	33
STAMPS	... ..	33
RAJ POSTAL DEPARTMENT	... ..	33

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works Department.

[illegible]

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

Medical.

	PAGE
Personnel	41
THE JAIPUR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY	41
VITAL STATISTICS	42
SANITATION AND EPIDEMICS	42
VACCINATION	42
MEDICAL RELIEF—	
Medical Institutions	42
Expenditure	43
Mayo Hospital	43
Anti-rabic treatment Centre	43
Lady Willingdon Hospital	43
State Zenana Hospital	43
Dhanwantri Aushadhalaya	43
General Remarks	43
CENTRAL STATE LABORATORY	43
STATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT	43

CHAPTER X.

Public Instruction.

Personnel	45
Expenditure on Education	45
Number of Institutions	45
Percentage of children of school-going age under instruction in the State	45
Scholars according to Race and Religion	45
Proportion of Scholars according to kind of education	45
Proportion of Institutions to villages	46
State expenditure per Scholar	46
Maharaja's Arts College	46
Birla Intermediate College, Pilani	46
Maharaja's Sanskrit College	47
High Schools	47
Man Nobles' High School, Goner	47
Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts	48
State Schools for Girls	48
Training of Teachers	48
Grants-in-Aid to Educational Institutions	48
General Remarks	48

CHAPTER XI.

Minor Departments.

ATISH	49
AVIATION DEPARTMENT	49
BAKSHI KHANA QILEJAT AND JAGIR	49
BERA MINA BARAGAON	50
CHARITY	50
FARRASH KHANA (including Mashal Khana)	51
FEEL KHANA	51
FORESTS, SHIKARKHANA AND GRASS FARM	51
GARDENS	51

	PAGE.
KAPARDWARA	52
KHASA BAGGI KHANA	52
MAHAKMA KHABAR	52
MAHARAJA'S PUBLIC LIBRARY	52
MISTRI KHANA	52
MOTOR DEPARTMENT	52
MUSEUM	52
NAGAS	53
RISALA KALAN	53
SHUTAR KHANA	53
STATE BAND	53
STATE PRINTING PRESS	53
MINOR KARKHANAS AND BERAS	54
Bera Arabian	
Bera Shagirdpesha	
Bera Purbian	
Bera Khawas Chelan	
Bera Naqarchian	
Bera Khyal Khana	
Bera Gunijan Khana	
Bera Sileh Khana	
Bera Rath Khana	
Bera Pothi Khana	
Bera Palki Khana	
Bera Mashal Khana	

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION	55
CHILD WELFARE	55
MAYO COLLEGE	56
STATE GAZETTE	57
STATE SOLDIERS' BOARD, JAIPUR	57
WALTERKRIT RAJPUTRA HITKARNI SABHA	58

APPENDICES.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Serial No.		PAGE
I.	Genealogical Table of the Rulers of Jaipur	59
II.	The Rulers of Jaipur	60
III.	Population of the Jaipur State	61

CHAPTER II.

Administration.

IV.	Arrangement of Portfolios and Distribution of work in the various Departments of the Council of State	62
V.	Council of State and High Officials	65

CHAPTER III.

Land Revenue.

Nil.

CHAPTER IV.

Judicial.

VI.	Number and description of Civil Suits	66
VII.	Civil Regular Suits in Subordinate Courts	67
VIII.	Civil Miscellaneous Cases in Subordinate Courts	68
IX.	Civil Execution Cases in Subordinate Courts	69
X.	Civil Appeals in Subordinate Courts... ..	70
XI.	Civil work done by Chief Court	71
XII.	Number and description of Criminal Cases	73
XIII.	Criminal Regular Cases in Subordinate Courts	75
XIV.	Persons dealt with in Criminal Cases	76
XV.	Criminal Miscellaneous Cases in Subordinate Courts	76
XVI.	Criminal Appeals in Subordinate Courts	77
XVII.	Criminal Revision in Subordinate Courts	78
XVIII.	Criminal work done by the Chief Court	79
XIX.	List of Laws and Rules in force in the State	80
XX.	Extradition Cases	83

CHAPTER V.

Protection.

XXI.	Strength, Cost etc., of the Jaipur Lancers	84
XXII.	do. do. 1st Jaipur Infantry	85
XXIII.	do. do. Transport Corps	85
XXIV.	do. do. Sawai Man Guards	86
XXV.	do. do. 2nd Jaipur Infantry	86
XXVI.	do. do. Artillery & Magazine	87
XXVII.	do. do. Lansdowne Military Hospital	88

Serial No.		PAGE
XXVIII.	Strength and Cost of the Jaipur Police	89
XXIX.	Crime in the Jaipur State	90
XXX.	Population in the Central Jail	92
XXXI.	Cost of maintenance of prisoners in Central Jail	92

CHAPTER VI.

Production and Distribution.

XXXII.	Rainfall	93
XXXIII.	Agricultural Stock	95
XXXIV.	Prices of Food Grains in Jaipur City	96
XXXV.	Receipts of the Customs Department	97

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works.

XXXVI.	Roads in the State	98
--------	---------------------------	----

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

XXXVII.	Receipts of the Jaipur State	102
XXXVIII.	Expenditure of the Jaipur State	103

CHAPTER IX.

Medical.

XXXIX.	Meteorological Observations	104
XL.	Indoor and outdoor patients treated and operations performed in Medical Institutions	106
XLI.	Expenditure incurred on Medical Institutions	110

CHAPTER X.

Public Instruction.

XLII.	Expenditure on Education	111
XLIII.	Colleges and Schools	113

CHAPTER XI.

Minor Department.

XLIV.	Khalsa Forts in the Jaipur State	115
XLV.	Qiledari Khalsa Forts in the Jaipur State	116
XLVI.	Minor Karkhanas and Beras	119

CHAPTER XII.

Miscellaneous.

Nil.

Administration Report of the Jaipur State

FOR

1937-38 (Sambat 1994)

(from 1st September, 1937, to 31st August, 1938).

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Rulers of Jaipur, who are Kachhwaha Rajputs, claim descent from Kush, one of the two sons of Rama. They are Surya Vanshi, i. e. of the Solar Dynasty, and the Sun is the chief object of their worship. An annual festival in honour of the Sun, called Bhanu Saptmi, is held by the State in the month of Magh (January-February). The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachhwaha clan. The Kachhwahas first ruled in Ayodhya, the modern Oudh. Thence they migrated towards the south to Rohtas and ruled over the country round about the river Sone for many centuries. Subsequently they came to Narwar and Gwalior and eventually established a Kingdom, in what is now Jaipur territory, with their capital at Dausa. Thereafter, subduing the Minas, who originally occupied the country called Dhundar, and dispossessing them of many important strongholds such as Kho, Mach, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Amber, they made Amber their Capital. In A. D. 1728, Maharaja Jai Singh II founded the present city of Jaipur. Of the Kachhwaha Rulers, the most prominent were Pajwan, Dulah Rai, Koontal, Pirthi Raj—who was the founder of the twelve present Kotries—Maharaja Man Singh, Maharajas Jai Singh I and II, Maharaja Madho Singh I, and Maharaja Ram Singh. Many of them were famous warriors and enjoyed great favour at the Imperial Court of Delhi. They rendered notable services to the Moghul Emperors, from whom they received grants of Parganas and titles.

Brief History of the
Jaipur Ruling Family.

2. Maharaja Man Singh was one of the bravest Rulers and the greatest General of his time. His conquests were many and included the Deccan, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Kabul. He was appointed Mansabdar Haft Hazari, holder of 7,000 horses, by the then Moghul Emperor—a rare distinction and honour in those times. Maharaja Jai Singh I, received the title of 'Mirza Raja' and 'Rajadhiraja', and Maharaja Jai Singh II, the title of 'Sawai' from the Delhi Court. To Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh posterity has much cause for gratitude. Apart from the singular foresight which he displayed in the admirable design of the great capital that bears his name, he has left his mark in history as a distinguished patron of astronomy: he founded several observatories in different places, the largest and most important of them being at Jaipur. Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singh was the first Ruler of Jaipur to conclude a treaty with the British Government: this event took place in A. D. 1803. Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh rendered loyal services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and received the grant of Pargana Kot Qasim in recognition of the assistance which he gave. He was a very enlightened Ruler and he greatly improved the administration and established many institutions for the benefit of his subjects. He was succeeded by His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji.

Maharaja Madho Singhji visited England in 1902 to attend the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII. He founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund and rendered loyal assistance to the British Government in men and money during the Great War of 1914-19. The titles of G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. and G.B.E., were bestowed on him, and he held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army. Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji died on the 7th September, 1922, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja.

3. A Genealogical Table of the Ruling Family of Jaipur and a list of the Maharajas will be found in Appendices I and II.

Location and Area.

4. The Jaipur State is situated in the North-East of Rajputana, lying between $25^{\circ}41'$ and $28^{\circ}34'$ North Latitude and between $74^{\circ}41'$ and $77^{\circ}13'$ East Longitude. The State covers an area of 16,682 square miles. Its extreme length from North to South is 196 miles and its extreme width 140 miles. It is bounded on the North by Bikaner, Lohpura and Patiala; on the South by Udaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah and Gwalior; on the East by Karauli, Bharatpur and Alwar and on the West by Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kishangarh and the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The detached district of Kot Qasim adjoins the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon district and the State of Nabha.

Physical Features.

5. With the exception of Sheikhwati, which is, to a great extent, a sandy desert tract, the country is, for the most part, level and fertile, though its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and numerous isolated peaks. The central portion of the State consists of an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest point in the Jaipur State is Raghunathgarh (3,450 feet above sea level) in Sheikhwati. The principal river of Jaipur is the Banas, which flows for about 100 miles through the State or along its borders; a second river of note is the Banganga, which for about 90 miles, traverses Jaipur territory, first in a south-easterly direction and then almost due east. The only natural lake of importance is the Salt Lake of Sambhar, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States. The State possesses considerable wealth in minerals such as copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, iron, mica, steatite and garnet. In addition to the usual small game, tigers, panthers, hyenas, sambhar, pig and black bear abound in the jungles of Sawai Madhopur and Ramgarh. The total area covered by forests is 343 square miles or 2.05 per cent of the total area of the State. The supply of sub-surface water is fair in many districts and limited in others.

Climate.

6. The climate is dry and healthy. The mean temperature during the year under report was 77.4°F . The maximum temperature recorded at Jaipur was 111.5°F . on the 9th June, 1938, and the minimum 36.2°F . on the 22nd December, 1937, the corresponding figures for 1936-37 being 111.8°F . on the 18th May, 1937 and 34.6°F . on the 14th January, 1937.

Rainfall.

7. The normal rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches, of which about 19 inches are received during July, August and September. The total rainfall recorded at Jaipur during the year 1937-38 was 14.59 inches, or about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches below normal. The total rainfall during the preceding year was 18.71 inches. The average rainfall throughout the State in 1937-38 was 15.96 inches.

Mortality and Diseases.

8. The State was entirely free from plague during the year under report. There were 333 cases of small-pox, with 119 deaths. There was an out-break of cholera in the State during the year 1937-38. Eleven Tehsils in six different Nizamats were affected. The total number of seizures was 749, and, despite all possible measures to cope with the epidemic, 387 cases proved fatal.

Crops and Cattle.

9. Owing to deficient rainfall, the out-turn in both the crops was below normal and the Unharu crop in parts of the Torawati district was also damaged by cold winds. Agricultural prices, though somewhat better, were not sufficiently favourable to secure a substantial improvement in the condition of the agriculturist.

10. The total population of the State according to the Census of 1931 was 26,31,775 (13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females) as compared with 23,38,802 in 1921; that is to say the population of the State has increased by 12.5 per cent during the past decade. The population of the Jaipur State is larger than that of any other State in Rajputana or of any other 17-Gun State in India and Jaipur occupies the sixth place in point of population amongst all the States of India. The Jaipur State has a population nearly as large as that of Norway and larger than that of Wales and Monmouthshire. Of the total population, 23,82,219 or 90.52 per cent are Hindus, 2,14,581 or 8.15 per cent Mohammadans, 29,492 or 1.12 per cent Jains, and 5,483 or 0.21 per cent profess other religions. The average density of population is about 158 persons to the square mile.

Population.
Vide Ap. III.

11. The number of towns and villages is 6,418, the principal city being Jaipur, with a population of 1,44,179, and the principal towns, Sikar Fatehpur, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Hindaun with populations of 26,297, 19,505, 16,902, 14,272, 13,073, 12,839 and 10,825 respectively. For administrative purposes the State is divided into 11 Nizamats or districts and 29 Tehsils or Revenue Sub-divisions.

Important towns and villages.

12. Among the subordinate Thikanas of the Jaipur State, Chomu, Samode, Khandela, Sikar, Khetri, Uniara, Isarda, Diggi, Achrole, Manoharpur and Jhalai deserve particular mention. Sikar is the richest Thikana and at the same time the largest in area.

Some important Thikanas of Jaipur.

13. The City of Jaipur, which is the Capital of the State, has a population larger than that of any other city in Rajputana and is the fourth largest city, in point of population, in the Indian States. It is served by the Rajputana Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway system, and is situated 699 miles to the north-east of Bombay and 191 miles to the south-west of Delhi. It was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in A. D. 1728 and is remarkable for the regularity and width of its principal streets and the symmetry of its buildings. The city is yearly visited by a large number of tourists, and among the many places of interest may be mentioned the Armoury and Library in the City Palace; the Observatory, one of the most interesting antiquities of the State; the Historic Palace of Amber, the Ancient Capital of the State; the Ram Niwas and Zoological Gardens; the Albert Hall and Museum; the School of Arts; the Alligator Tank or Tal-katora, and the Galtia, a place of holy pilgrimage for the Hindus. The city is provided with electric light and an up-to-date system of water-supply. The new Water Works have cost nearly forty-three lakhs of rupees (including consequential drainage) and were opened by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 13th of March, 1931. The city is well supplied with Medical Institutions; the most important of these is the Mayo Hospital, which is well equipped and organised in every way and enjoys a high reputation in Rajputana. As mentioned elsewhere in the report, a new General Hospital, to be named the "Lady Willingdon Hospital", is under construction. The State Zenana Hospital, which has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds, was declared open by Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba on the 13th of April, 1931. Of the educational institutions, the Maharaja's College, which is a first grade college teaching up to the M.A. Standard, the Sanskrit College and the Girls' School may be mentioned. Dyeing, carving in marble, enamelling in gold, pottery, jewellery and brass work are the local industries, while the Central Jail is well known for its durries and carpets.

Jaipur City.

14. There are some 500 miles of Railway within the State limits, including 181 miles owned by the State; and there are some 544 miles of metalled, and 226 miles of unmetalled roads.

Means of Communication.
Vide Ap. XXXVI.

15. The State has its own Postal Department and issues its own stamps, the total number of Raj Post Offices at the close of the year under report being 126. In addition to the Raj Post Offices, there are 82 Imperial Post Offices.

Postal system.

16. There are no Raj Telegraph Offices but there are 27 Government Telegraph Offices in the State. Jaipur is connected to the General Trunk Telephone System; there are already nearly two hundred telephone connections in Jaipur City.

Telegraph and Telephone.

Currency.

17. The State has a coinage of its own called 'Jharshahi', the coins struck being the Gold Mohur, which contains about 10½ Mashas of pure gold and is sold at present for about Rs. 32-13-11 (British coin) and, though not legal tender, circulates freely throughout Rajputana and, to a limited extent, in other parts of India; the Jharshahi Rupee which weighs about 174.73 grains, its present market value being slightly higher than that of a British Indian Rupee; and small silver and copper pieces.

Weights and Measures.

18. The Jaipur seer weighs Rupees 88 Jharshahi or 86 Kaldar and the Jaipur Yard measures 36½ inches.

Local Time.

19. Jaipur local time does not coincide with Standard Time, the latter being in advance of the former. The maximum and minimum variations are respectively 41½ minutes in February and 10½ minutes in November.

Official year.

20. The State Official year begins on the 1st of September, and ends on the 31st of August.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The total receipts for the year 1937-38 were Rs. 1,48,35,010 (B.G.) including interest on investments, as compared with Rs. 1,46,95,850 in 1936-37. The total expenditure charged to revenue during the year under report was Rs. 1,30,72,931 (B. G.) and 2 Gold Mohurs as against Rs. 1,29,76,566 in 1936-37.

Tribute to Government.

22. The State pays to the British Government a tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs per annum.

H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

23. Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraja Sir Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur II, G. C. I. E., who is the thirty-ninth Ruler of the Jaipur State, was born on the 21st of August, 1911, and is now in his twenty-seventh year. He belongs to the Isarda family—from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji was also adopted—and was adopted by His late Highness on the 24th of March, 1921, and ascended the Gaddi on the 7th of September, 1922.

24. During His Highness' minority, the administration of the State was carried on by a Council. After studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and passing the Diploma Examination of the Chief's College, His Highness proceeded to England in July, 1929, to undergo a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. On his return to Jaipur in October, 1930, he was given a practical insight into the working of the administration and assumed full ruling powers on the 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the 3rd of June, 1935. His Highness is Minister-in-Charge of the Army Department, Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right, hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and is also at present the Vice-President of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer. His Highness was married to the sister of H. H. Maharaja Sir Umed Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January, 1924. He contracted a second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji of Jodhpur on the 24th April, 1932. By the first marriage he has a daughter, and a son and Heir, born, respectively, on the 13th June, 1929, and the 22nd October, 1931. By the second marriage, he has two sons, the first of whom was born in England on the 5th May, 1933, and the second in Jaipur on the 10th December, 1935. His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments.

25. The Maharaja of Jaipur has a dynastic Salute of seventeen guns and a local salute of nineteen guns.

26. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur returned from England on the 26th September, 1937. His Highness visited Ajmer on the 22nd-23rd November, 1937, Kapurthala from the 24th November to the 27th November, 1937, to attend the Golden Jubilee of H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Bikaner from the 28th November to the 1st December, 1937, Alwar on the 10th December, 1937 and again from the 19th to the 21st March, 1938, Calcutta from the 12th to the 31st December, 1937, Jodhpur from the 18th to the 21st January, 1938, and again from the 7th to 9th March, 1938, Delhi from the 7th to the 19th February, 1938, Bombay from the 29th March to the 1st April, 1938, and Bundi from the 19th to the 20th April, 1938, to join the wedding ceremony of the Maharaj Kumar Sahib of Bundi. His Highness left for England on the 7th May, 1938, and returned on the 13th July, 1938, and paid a visit to Sikar on the 23rd July, 1938.

His Highness' Movements and Health.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

27. The outstanding event of the year was the Sikar rebellion, the facts of which are well known. In order to remove Kunwar Hardayal Singh, the only son and heir of Rao Raja Kalyan Singh Bahadur of Sikar, from the baneful influences surrounding him in Sikar and to give him proper education it was proposed to send the Kunwar to England to study for the common entrance examination with a view to entering one of the English Universities. The Rao Raja worked against the proposal which was made in the interest of the Kunwar himself and of the Sikar Thikana and all attempts to persuade him to adopt a reasonable attitude failed. In Sikar the Rao Raja took active steps to defy the authority of the State and started serious agitation in the Thikana and collected several thousand armed Rajputs, Qaim Khanis and other castes in his Garh and a state of lawlessness ensued. It took some time to quell the rebellion and the Rao Raja was ordered to leave the State territory and stay outside it till further orders. A detachment of State troops was quartered at Sikar to prevent recrudescence of the trouble.

The Sikar Rebellion April to July, 1938.

28. On the 23rd of May, 1938, the Jaipur Government appointed a Commission of Enquiry, consisting of Lt.-Colonel G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E., of the Indian Political Service, as Chairman, and Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Home Minister, Jaipur State, and Rai Bahadur Karam Chand, Superintendent, Thikana Khetri, as Members, to investigate the causes which had led to the agitation in Sikar and to suggest appropriate remedial measures. This Commission visited Sikar from the 10th to the 12th June and again from the 5th to the 9th July, 1938. The Commission had not finished its enquiries by the close of the year under review.

29. The official Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King George VI, which fell on the 9th of June, 1938, was celebrated in the customary manner, the day being observed as a public holiday and a Royal Salute of 31 guns being fired.

King Emperor's Birthday.

30. The following Ruling Princes and Notables visited Jaipur during the year under review :—

Visits of Ruling Princes and Notables.

RULING PRINCES.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur—in October, November and December, 1937, and January, February, March, April, May and July, 1938.
- (2) His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi—in April, 1938.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar—in August, 1938.
- (4) His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar—in March, 1938.
- (5) His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur—in August, 1938.
- (6) His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar—in January—February, 1938.
- (7) His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur—in August, 1938.
- (8) His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra—in March and July, 1938.
- (9) His Highness the Maharaja of Panna—in November, 1937 and April, 1938.

NOTABLES.

- (1) Her Highness the Maharani of Jodhpur.
- (2) Her Highness the Maharani of Jamnagar.
- (3) Her Highness the Maharani of Panna.
- (4) The Earl of Hopetoun.
- (5) Lord John Hope.
- (6) Count and Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow.
- (7) Earl and Countess of Jersey.
- (8) Count and Countess Szechenyie.
- (9) Major-General A. M. Mills, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.

Visits of the Hon'ble
the Resident for
Rajputana.

31. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Resident for Rajputana, visited Jaipur from the 28th January to the 1st February, 1938, and again from the 8th to the 14th August, 1938. At an after-dinner Investiture held on the 12th August, 1938, the Hon'ble the Resident presented the badges and Sanads of "Rao Bahadur" and "Sardar Sahib" to Major-General Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota and Captain Piare Singh, respectively.

His Highness'
Birthday and
Festivals.

32. The auspicious birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was celebrated with the usual eclat on the 23rd August, 1938, when a Darbar was held. The annual festivals were observed in the customary manner. His Highness took part in the following :—

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| (1) | Balidan of Maha Ashtami | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 12th October, 1937. |
| (2) | Vijai Dashmi (Dashra) | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 14th October, 1937. |
| (3) | Sawari Shalak | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 15th October, 1937. |
| (4) | Shard Poornima | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 19th October, 1937. |
| (5) | Deepmalika | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 2nd November, 1937. |
| (6) | Gangore | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 4th April, 1938. |
| (7) | Balidan of Maha Ashtami | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 7th April, 1938. |
| (8) | Teej | ... | ... | ... | ... | on 30th July, 1938. |

33. Darbars were held on the occasions of the festivals mentioned at serial numbers (2), (4), (5), (6) and (8).

The British
Representative.

34. Mr. F. V. Wylie, C.I.E., I.C.S., made over charge of the office of Resident at Jaipur to Major G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E., I.A., Resident, Western Rajputana States, on the 16th December, 1937. On the 4th March, 1938, Mr. J. H. Thompson, I.C.S., assumed charge of the office of Resident at Jaipur.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION.

35. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, with the assistance of a Council, which is called the "Council of State" or "Mahakma Khas". The Council consists of :— The Council of State.

- (1) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, who is the President;
 (2) The Prime Minister, who is the Vice-President;
 and (3) Such Ministers as may be appointed by His Highness from time to time.

36. The Council of State is competent to pass final orders in all matters with the exception of new investments or re-investments of State funds and treasures. Powers of the Council.

37. Orders in respect of investments and re-investments are passed by His Highness in consultation with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, however, retains full liberty, should he deem it expedient to withdraw, at any time, any matter from the purview of the Council.

38. All matters which are beyond the powers of the Minister-in-Charge and all cases of an important nature are submitted for the orders of the Council. In the absence of His Highness, the Prime Minister presides over Council meetings; and in the absence of both His Highness and the Prime Minister, the Senior Minister of Council present does so. Four Ministers, or three Ministers in addition to the President, form a quorum, and all questions placed before the Council are decided by a majority of votes, a casting vote being reserved to the President. Except in cases of an urgent nature, when His Highness the President may dispense with this procedure, all papers are circulated among the Ministers before they are actually brought up in the Council; and all questions of a financial nature are in the first instance referred to the Finance Department for criticism and opinion. Similarly all matters of a judicial or legislative nature are referred to the Judicial Department before being put up to Council. The Judicial Department invites the opinion of the Chief Justice, and if necessary of the Legislative Committee, before recording an opinion. Conduct of Business.

39. After the Council has passed final orders on a case, the Minister-in-Charge is responsible for seeing that they are carried out correctly and without unnecessary delay. All notifications, proceedings or other matters to be made known to the general public are published in the State Gazette, which is issued every fortnight in English, Urdu and Hindi.

40. There was no change in the personnel of the Council during the year under review, the personnel at the close of the year being as follows :— Personnel of the Council.

PRESIDENT	...	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President & Prime Minister	...	...	...	Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Minister-in-Charge, Army Department	...	...	...	His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
Minister-in-Charge, Political Department	...	...	...	Lt.-Colonel Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Education Minister	...	...	...	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.
Finance & Public Works Minister	...	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Judicial Minister	...	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
Home Minister	...	...	...	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol.
Revenue Minister	...	...	...	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.

Sigha Member.

41. Lt.-Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora continued to act as Sigha Member in the Revenue Department.

Distribution of work.

42. The arrangement of Portfolios and the distribution of work at the close of the year 1937-38 will be found in Appendix IV.

Committee of Sardars.

43. The function of the Committee of Sardars, which is a purely consultative body, is to advise the Council on such matters as may be referred to it, particularly those relating to the rights and privileges of Sardars. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Khachariawas, one of the Members of the Committee of Sardars, having died on the 10th December, 1937, the personnel of the Committee at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

- (1) Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu ;
- (2) Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi ;
- (3) Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol ;
- (4) Thakur Kushal Singh of Geojgarh ;
- and (5) Thakur Bishan Singh of Bissan.

Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol is the Convener of the Committee.

Legislative Committee.

44. In addition to the Committee of Sardars, there is a Legislative Committee whose functions are to make such recommendation, in regard to the amendment of, or addition to, the existing laws of the State as may appear necessary, and to record an opinion on any legislative measure which is referred to the Committee by the Jaipur Government. The personnel of the Legislative Committee at the end of the year 1937-38 was as follows:—

Chairman	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, M.A.
Members	...	...	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpayi, C.I.E.
			Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.
			Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode.
			Munshi Jagannath Prasad, B.A., LL.B.
			Seth Sheo Prasad Khetan.

The Secretary to the Council of State is ex-officio Secretary to the Legislative Committee.

CHAPTER III.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

LAND REVENUE.

45. For purposes of Land Revenue Administration, the State is divided into two divisions, each under a Dewan, who works under the direct control of the Revenue Minister. Each division is composed of Nizamats under the charge of Nazims and the Nizamats are sub-divided into Tehsils under the charge of Tehsildars. Revenue Divisions.

46. There are 11 Nizamats with 29 Tehsils as detailed below :—

EASTERN DIVISION.

<u>Nizamats.</u>				<u>Tehsils.</u>
Dausa	...	...	...	Dausa. Baswa. Sikrai. Lalsot.
Hindaun	...	...	...	Hindaun. Ghonsla. Toda Bhim. Mahwa.
Gangapur	...	...	...	Gangapur. Wazirpur. Bamanwas. Nadoti.
Sawai Madhopur	...	...	...	Sawai Madhopur. Khandar. Bonli. Malarna-Doongar.
Kot Qasim	...	...	...	(No Tehsil).

WESTERN DIVISION.

Sawai Jaipur	...	...	...	Sawai Jaipur. Chaksu.
Amber	...	...	...	Amber. Jamwa Ramgarh.
Sambhar	...	...	...	Sambhar. Danta Ramgarh. Mozzamabad.
Shekhawati (<i>Jhunjhunu</i>)	...	...	...	Shekhawati.
Torawati (<i>Nim-ka-Thana</i>)	...	...	...	Torawati. Bairath.
Malpura	...	...	...	Malpura. Toda Raisingh. Niwai.

47. Pandit Iswar Narain Kichlu, B.A., LL.B. held charge of the Eastern Division upto the 12th June, 1938, when he was deputed to officiate as Senior Officer, Sikar Thikana. M. Yusuf Husain, Nazim and Land Acquisition Officer officiated as Dewan Eastern Division Personnel.

from the 13th June, 1938, till the end of the year. M. Fida Ali Khan continued to be Dewan of the Western Division.

Establishment.

48. The sanctioned staff of the department at the close of the year consisted of :—

2 Dewans
2 Naib Dewans
11 Nazims
5 Naib Nazims
29 Tehsildars (<i>with one extra Tehsildar for Shekhawati</i>).
31 Naib Tehsildars.

Khalsa Area.

49. Out of the total area of 16,682 sq. miles of the State, the Khalsa area was 3,224 sq. miles during the year. Eight villages in the the Eastern and three in the Western Division were resumed. The area of these villages is not included in the Khalsa figure as their Survey was not completed during the year under report.

Khalsa Villages.

50. Consequent on the escheat of eleven villages the total number of Khalsa villages increased from 2,124 to 2,135 as detailed below :—

Farmed :—										1937-38.
To cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
To others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Kept under direct management :—										
Cash-rented ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Grain-rented ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
TOTAL										2,135

Area cultivated.

51. The Khalsa area under cultivation decreased during the year by 95,665 bighas as the following figures show :—

										1936-37.	1937-38.
										Bighas	Bighas
Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,737	3,82,152
Unirrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,27,009	10,84,929
TOTAL										15,62,746	14,67,081

Wells and Tanks.

52. The number of wells and tanks in use in the Khalsa area increased during the year. Subjoined are the details :—

										1936-37.	1937-38.
Wells :—											
In use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,641	32,925
Out of use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,801	16,245
TOTAL										47,442	49,170
Tanks :—											
In use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	498
Out of use ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	172
TOTAL										598	670

Escheats to the Darbar.

53. Eleven villages and 3,239 bighas of land escheated to the State. Their correct rental value will be known after they are surveyed.

54. The following table shows the demand and collections under the different heads:—

Demand and Collections.

				<u>Demand.</u>		<u>Collections.</u>	
				<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1937-38.</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1937-38.</u>
				<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Land Revenue proper	...	...	...	39,36,003	39,19,016	38,59,824	38,36,112
Miscellaneous revenue	...	...	...	6,22,183	7,12,735	5,93,624	6,89,139
Matmi	...	...	...	90,058	1,05,635	78,657	92,433
Tribute	...	...	...	6,23,410	6,23,216	5,64,265	5,79,044
Horse commutation etc.	...	...	...	7,38,652	7,65,135	6,72,584	6,81,531

55. Except in a few districts there was scarcity of rain throughout the State and consequently the out-turn of crops was below the normal.

Season & Crops.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

56. Rural Development work started in the preceding year progressed rapidly. Large areas of uncultivated land were brought under cultivation. Wells which were out of use and needed repairs were reclaimed and rendered fit for use; new wells were also constructed. Some more calves were selected and added to those already maintained for the purpose of breeding. Improved and selected seeds were distributed and cultivators were given Taqavi with interest and in some cases without interest. On the introduction of the Village Panchayat Act in April 1938, Panchayats were established and they made a good start.

57. The Council of State were pleased to appoint a Rural Development Committee consisting of 12 members with the Revenue Minister as President. The Committee met for the first time on the 12th April, 1938. The failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder impeded to some extent the carrying out of the full programme.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

58. In November, 1937, the Council of State approved the Village Panchayat Act. It was brought into force during the year under report. Panchayats were established in 76 villages of the State and in some of them they commenced work which was appreciated by the public.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSION CASES.

59. The following important succession cases were decided during the year:—

<u>Name of Thikana in which succession took place.</u>	<u>Name of deceased Jagirdar.</u>	<u>Name of successor whose succession sanctioned.</u>	<u>Relationship of successor to the deceased.</u>	<u>Estimated income of the Jagir.</u>
				Rs.
Nindar	Rao Raghunath Singh	Rao Sunder Singh	Real son	25,272
Kukas	Rao Govind Singh	Rao Kan Singh	Adopted son	3,800
Dhoola	Rawat Baney Singh	Rawat Kuver Singh	Real son	94,224
Chhir	Thakur Govind Singh	Thakur Mukand Singh	Real brother	9,592
Jagar	Abdul Wahab Khan	Abdul Baqi Khan	Real son	10,051
Siwar	Thakur Mehtab Singh	Thakur Sawal Singh	Real son	7,375

AGRICULTURE.

60. Pandit K. R. Joshi continued to hold charge of the Agricultural Department till 11th March, 1938, when he was granted leave till the termination of the period of his employment in the State. Kr. Himmat Singh, B.A., LL.B., Naib Nazim Dausa, officiated as Agriculture Officer from the 12th March, 1938 till the close of the year.

The farm continued to supply improved seeds. A total quantity of 3,844 maunds of the improved Panjab wheat was distributed through Tehsils and the departmental staff. Improved variety of cotton known as C. 520 did specially well and 300 maunds of its seed was distributed.

61. Efforts in popularising the cultivation of ground nut continued. 280 maunds of seed was distributed in the Gangapur Circle. As the ground-nut shelling work has been taken up by private concerns and the demand in the outside market was dull, the total quantity shelled by the Department during the year was 2,718 maunds against 9,454 maunds in the preceding year.

62. Improved sugar-cane varieties C. 312 and C. 313 tried during the previous year gave encouraging results; 2,500 canes and 2,678 maunds of seed were distributed to cultivators during the year. The cultivation of this crop, started in Tehsil Bairath, did well.

63. Propaganda work undertaken in districts popularised improved implements. Some 200 implements were sold and 45 were given on hire.

64. Eleven Zamindars, enlisted in the zamindari class last year completed their training. 26 zamindars (17 from Khalsa and 9 from Thikanas) were newly admitted.

65. Demonstration of improved implements and Magic Lantern shows were given in a large number of villages. A special show was arranged at the Mahavir Fair. A special feature of the demonstration was the introduction of songs in local language of the cultivators, explaining the useful items of work.

66. Lateral boring of wells has proved a great success. As the work could not be coped with by the department, local men took up the boring work as a profession in many places. The figures collected show that 579 Khalsa wells were bored during the year.

67. Seventeen castrators worked in the different Tehsils of the State and 6,094 castrations were performed by the bloodless method of Dr. Burdizzo as compared with 3,217 during 1936-37.

68. Rural Development work was done in 48 villages selected for the purpose in which 1,252 demonstration plots of various crops with improved methods were arranged by the department.

69. The receipts and expenditure of the department are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

RECEIPTS.					1936-37.	1937-38.
					Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds	...	...	...	...	3,149	2,078
EXPENDITURE.						
Salaries	...	...	...	...	16,039	19,449
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	1,912	1,837
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	11,878	13,231
Total					29,829	34,517

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

70. Pandit Pashupati Nath Kaul continued to be Settlement Officer.

71. New rents were announced in the Tehsils of Sawai Jaipur, Bairath, Jamwa-Ramgarh and Danta-Ramgarh.

72. Cases relating to external boundary disputes disposed of during the year numbered 26. A treasure trove dispute near the tank of Balapura in Tehsil Toda-Raisingh was finally settled with the Tonk State.

73. A register showing details of Khalsa, tribute paying and non-tribute paying villages, was prepared. The total number of villages on the list was 15,601.

74. Thirty-three candidates were given training in settlement work, of whom 12 got appointments.

75. Of the 37 students in the Patwar school at Jaipur, 22 appeared at the examination, of whom 19 satisfied the test.

76. Expenditure of the Settlement Department amounted to Rs. 54,457 during the year, the total cost of settlement operations since their initiation 15 years ago, aggregating Rs. 19,73,969.

77. Survey and Chakbandi operations in 148 villages under the management of the Court of Wards were undertaken and soil classification and assessment work was completed in 44.

78. The Cadastral survey of the entire tract of Shekhawati having been completed during the preceding year, the attestation and soil classification work was conducted and completed in all the villages except seven.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

79. The Land Records Department was separated from the Settlement Department during the year and placed under the direct control of the Revenue Minister.

80. Munshi Chhail Behari Lal, B. A., continued to be Superintendent of the department. The strength of the staff was the same as in the preceding year, namely:—

Sadar Qanungos	...	2
Girdawar Qanungos.	...	37
Office Qanungos	...	29
Patwaris	...	576
Total.		644

81. Inspection of annual records was carried out in 28 Tehsils. Forty-one boundary disputes and partition cases relating to Tehsils not under Chakbandi were disposed of during the year. The revised Land Records Manual was approved by the Council during the year and was put into force with effect from the 1st September, 1938.

SAMBHAR SHAMLAT.

82. The Sambhar Shamlat Area which comprises the town of Sambhar and 12 hamlets, is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States. Its administration is conducted by a body, known as Sambhar Shamlat Board which consists of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. Pandit Moolchand Tiwary, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jaipur and Mehta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court of Jodhpur, continued to be members of the Board.

83. Under the existing scheme for the administration of the Shamlat Area introduced in 1925, the Controlling Officer, the Executive Officer and the Police Officer of the area are appointed alternately from the members of the Jaipur and Jodhpur services every three years. During the year under report the Controlling Officer was from Jaipur and the Executive Officer from Jodhpur. At the beginning of the year the Police Officer belonged to the Jaipur State service; he was during the course of the year succeeded by a Police Officer from the Jodhpur State service. A hospital incharge of an Assistant Surgeon, an

Anglo-vernacular Middle School and two Lower Primary Schools are maintained by the Administration. The Sambhar Municipality runs a primary school for girls and a Maternity Home. It also makes a grant-in-aid to a Muslim girls' school.

84. The receipts and expenditure of the area are abstracted in the subjoined table:—

			1936-37.	1937-38.
			Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	64,781	49,953
Receipts	...	...	65,995	61,571
TOTAL			1,30,476	1,11,524
Expenditure			66,523	70,365
Remitted to the two Darbars in equal proportions	...	...	14,000	...
Closing balance	...	...	49,953	41,159

COURT OF WARDS.

Personnel.

85. Lieut.-Colonel B. L. Cole, I.A., (Retired) continued to hold charge of the office of Superintendent, Court of Wards.

Number of estates under management.

86. At the commencement of the year there were 88 estates under the control of the department of which 12 were released during the year and superintendence was assumed of 10 new estates. At the end of the year there were thus 86 estates under management.

Income and Expenditure.

87. The income and expenditure of the estates under management during the year are compared below :—

			1936-37.	1937-38.
			Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	...	...	68,593	68,132
Income	...	...	8,02,441	7,90,705
Total receipts	...	...	8,71,034	8,58,837
Expenditure	...	...	8,13,190	7,83,220
Closing balance	...	...	57,844	75,617

Demand and Collections.

88. Taking all estates into consideration, whether newly taken, released or under continuous management, during the year collections were 97·56 per cent of the rental demand, as against similarly assessed figure of 97·15 in 1936-37.

89. The results of collections in those estates that were under management continuously are summarised below :—

Category of estates by income.	Number under management.	Percentage of variation in collection over collection in 1936-37.	Number showing		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Equal.
Over Rs. 50,000	1	— 0·7	—	1	—
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000...	5	— 2·94	2	3	—
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000...	12	— 0·6	6	6	—
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000...	8	— 2·6	3	5	—
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 ...	11	— 8·6	2	8	1
Under Rs. 2,000	26	— 1·42	15	8	3
TOTAL	63	— 1·9	28	31	4

The total decrease was generally due to the abolition of certain Lag Bags.

90. Excluding the estates held in Udak, Inam, Bhog etc. Ranauli and Koochore Thikanas, which pay their dues to Khandela Bara Pana, and Shyamgarh, which pays no dues to the State, the total amount paid to the State on various accounts by the estates that were under management throughout the year aggregated Rs. 1,81,113 as compared with Rs. 2,00,692 in the preceding year.

91. The percentage of current collections paid to the State amounted to 34.25 per cent as against 33.8 in 1936-37, as detailed in the subjoined table, which shows that incidence of State demand is not uniform :—

1936-37.		1937-38.	
Category of Estate by income.	Percentage of current collection paid as State Demand	Category of Estate by income.	Percentage of current collection paid as State Demand.
Over Rs. 50,000 ...	25.05	Over Rs. 50,000	26.5
Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 ...	29.69	Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000	25.07
Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 ...	38.43	Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000	37.96
Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000 ...	39.00	Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000	33.56
Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 ...	36.97	Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000	40.03
Under Rs. 2,000 ...	53.65	Under Rs. 2,000	51.35
Average ...	33.80		34.25

92. The cost of management is fixed at a figure not exceeding 13 per cent of current income. Of this 5½ per cent is credited to the State Treasury as supervision charges for the maintenance of the Head Office and Assistant Superintendents' offices and the pay of the Travelling Auditor and his staff. The pay of the Superintendent is met from State Revenues. In the Khetri Estate, the supervision charges were enhanced to one per cent of actual collections and Rs. 9,333-12-9 were thus received. Savings in the State Treasury from previous years amounted to Rs. 16,919-4-5 on 1st September, 1937. The cost of management including supervision charges came to 13.13 per cent as against 11.26 per cent in the preceding year.

Cost of management.

93. The figures below show the progress made in the year in liquidating private debts (including cash loans taken from the State) of the estates under management :—

	Rs.				
Total liabilities	10,51,979
Amount struck off	2,982
Balance	10,48,997
Payments made	58,886
Outstanding at the end of the year excluding claims under investigation	9,90,111

Liabilities.

94. The following statement shows the amount invested and withdrawn during the year :—

	Rs.				
Investments at the beginning of the year	1,05,772
Invested during the year	35,623
Total investments	1,41,395
Withdrawals during the year	27,990
Amount transferred to the account of released estates	1,009
Total withdrawals	28,999
Balance of investments at the end of the year	1,12,396

Investments.

95. The details of the securities are as follows:—

	Rs.
5 per cent 1945-55 loan	3,500
5 per cent 1940-48 loan	3,200
3½ per cent 1947-50 loan	21,200
Imperial Bank of India Savings Bank	65,450
Post Office Cash Certificates	3,530
3 per cent Government Paper	1,000
Post Office Savings Bank	6,616
On loan to Thikana Mandha	1,900
On loan to Thikana Dago	6,000
TOTAL	1,12,396

Education.

96. There were 54 wards of school-going age. Of these, 9 were at the Mayo College, 2 at the daly College, Indore, 25 at the Man Nobles' School, Goner, 1 at the Mission High School, Jaipur, 1 at the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, 3 were studying outside the State, while 13 were attending village schools or receiving private instruction or were too young to receive any education. The Thakur of Pachewar continued to receive mental treatment at Ranchi and was reported to be well. Besides the above 5 wards were serving in various units of the Jaipur State Forces. One of these was the Thakur of Gaonli, who during the year was admitted to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun.

97. The total amount spent on the education and maintenance of wards and their families was Rs. 2,22,578-14-6.

Improvements.

98. Rs. 43,324 were spent on improvements to and construction of, wells, bunds, buildings etc., as against Rs. 46,975 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 13,464 were spent on repairs to 116 wells and Rs. 9,909 on repairs to bunds and Nadas.

General Remarks.

99. Improved varieties of wheat, cotton, sugarcane and Bajra continue to grow in popularity. A good type of sugar-cane proved very successful in Torri and its cultivation is spreading in that locality. Arrangements for the storage of manure showed considerable improvement. Experimental and demonstration farms on a small scale were maintained at Doodli, Raipur and Pachewar. Papaya trees producing an excellent variety of fruit were profitably kept up at Doodli, while at Raipur it was demonstrated that potatoes and Lucknow melons fetched good prices. During the year 4 bulls were purchased for Thikanas Raipur, Jharli, Torri and Ranoli.

100. In March, 1938, a Rural Development scheme was launched in the State and Thikanas were asked to select villages for inclusion in the movement. From this department the following villages were selected:—

<u>ESTATE.</u>	<u>VILLAGE.</u>
Lalji Raja Moti Singh	Doodli
Raipur	Raipur Jamalpur
Nindar	Keshopura

KHETRI THIKANA.

101. After passing the Higher Diploma Examination with credit, Raja Sardar Singh left the Mayo College on the 26th April, 1938. With the object of continuing his studies at Cambridge, he left for England by air on 8th May, 1938, with His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Mr. O. Hoare was appointed his guardian.

102. B. Raghubar Dayal, B. A., LL. B., continued to hold charge of the office of Superintendent till 16th March, 1938, when he was relieved by Rai Bahadur Dewan Karam Chand who was appointed Superintendent of the Thikana. B. Raghubar Dayal was granted leave with effect from the 24th May, 1938, preparatory to retirement. Lt. Colonel B. L. Cole, I. A. (Retd.), Superintendent, Court of Wards, continued to supervise the work of the Thikana.

103. A sum of Rs. 1,22,906 was spent on Public Works as compared with Rs. 1,24,299 in the preceding year.

104. The year's working resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,47,154 as compared with Rs. 87,527 in the preceding year. The receipts and expenditure of the year are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

RECEIPTS.

					<u>1936-37</u> Rs.	<u>1937-38</u> Rs.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	6,95,171	7,01,097
Other sources	...	...	...	...	3,31,423	3,23,446
				TOTAL	10,26,594	10,24,543
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	9,39,066	8,77,388
Surplus	...	...	...	...	87,528	1,47,155

105. The financial position of the Thikana continues to be satisfactory, as is evident from the following figures.—

					<u>1936-37</u> Rs.	<u>1937-38</u> Rs.
Cash balance	...	...	...	...	2,43,643	2,72,514
Investments in Government paper and other securities	...	...	...	...	29,64,537	31,01,205
				TOTAL	32,08,180	33,73,719
Debts and loans due to the Thikana	...	...	...	...	1,86,218	1,88,959
				GRAND TOTAL	33,94,398	35,62,678

PUREJAT.

106. Isolated properties owned by the Darbar outside the Jaipur State are known as Purejat. These consist of villages, temples, buildings, agricultural land, etc., in Delhi, Allahabad, Ajodhia, Benares, Hardwar, Pachokar (U. P.), Ellichpur (C. P.), Burhanpur (C. P.) and Aurangabad (Deccan). The Purejat are managed by a Munsarim under the control of the Revenue Minister of the Council.

107. The total collections fell by Rs. 1,067 from Rs. 27,150 in 1936-37 to Rs. 26,083 during the year. The fall was due partly to the dislocation of trade on account of communal unrest in various places as a result of which houses and buildings either remained unrented or fetched less rent, and partly to the damage caused to the crops by heavy or untimely rains and floods. The expenditure apart from public works, decreased by Rs. 1,585 from Rs. 20,205 in 1936-37 to Rs. 18,620.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

Judicial system.

108. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice is guided generally by the spirit of the law in force in British India. The Council of State is the highest tribunal. Appeals lie to the Council from decrees or final orders passed by the Chief Court in exercise of its appellate or original civil jurisdiction when (1) the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit in the court of first instance and the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute on appeal to the Council exceeds Rs. 10,000 or (2) the decree or final order involves some claim or question to property of like amount or value. References lie to the Council when the decree or final order has been passed by a full bench of the Chief Court constituted by all the Judges of the Court, and such Judges are equally divided in their opinion. On the Criminal side, the orders of acquittal or conviction passed by the Chief Court are final but all sentences for capital punishment or imprisonment for life are subject to confirmation by the Council. Capital sentence, it may be noted, is not now inflicted in the State.

Class of Courts.

109. The different classes of the Civil and Criminal courts working during the year, their number and the powers exercised by each class are detailed in the subjoined table:—

CIVIL COURTS.

<u>CLASS OF COURT.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Powers.</u>
(1) Chief Court.	... 1	<p><i>Original extraordinary.</i>—Any case transferred to its file.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—(i) First appeals from decrees and orders passed by single Judges of the Chief Court or by District Judges in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p> <p>(ii) Second appeals from appellate decrees and orders passed by District Judges and by Subordinate Judges invested with appellate powers.</p> <p><i>Revisional.</i>—Against the orders of all the subordinate Courts subject to the provisions of Section 634, Civil Procedure Code.</p>
(2) District Judges' Court.	... 1	<p><i>Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original.</i>—All suits valued above Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Appellate.</i>—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs in the exercise of their original jurisdiction.</p>
(3) Subordinate Judges' Courts.	... 7	<p><i>Original Ordinary.</i>—All suits valued upto Rs. 5,000.</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary.</i>—Suits valued above Rs. 5,000/- but not exceeding Rs. 10,000/-.</p>

<u>CLASS OF COURT.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Powers.</u>
		<i>Appellate</i> .—First appeals against decrees and orders passed by Munsifs and Tehsildars, when specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Court.
(4) Nazim's Court, Kot-Qasim.	... 1	<i>Original</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 1,000/-.
(5) Munsif's Courts.	... 11	<i>Original Ordinary</i> .—All suits valued upto Rs. 500. <i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Suits valued above Rs. 500/- but not exceeding Rs. 1,000/-.
(6) Tehsildars' Courts.	... 19	<i>Original</i> .—Suits valued upto Rs. 50 where one party is a cultivator.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

(1) Chief Court.	... 1	<i>Original Extraordinary</i> .—Any case transferred to its file.
		<i>Appellate</i> .—(i) Appeals from original or appellate orders of acquittal passed by any court other than the Chief Court, when presented by the Public Prosecutor under directions from any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Darbar.
		(ii) Appeals by persons convicted on trials held by a single Judge of the Chief Court under Section 415 sub-section (2).
		(iii) Appeals against convictions by—
		(a) Sessions Judges,
		(b) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates specially empowered under Sec. 19-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure in case the sentence passed on one or all of the accused exceeds the term of four years' imprisonment, and
		(c) Magistrates, when the conviction is under Section 117 of the Jaipur Penal Code,
		subject in all the cases, to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.
		(iv) Appeals against such other orders passed by Sessions Judges, as are appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

<u>CLASS OF COURT.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>POWERS.</u>
		<i>Revisional</i> .—Against the orders of all the subordinate courts, subject to the provisions of Section 351 Criminal Procedure Code.
(2) Sessions Judges' Court	1	<p><i>Principal Criminal Court of Original Jurisdiction.</i></p> <p><i>Original</i>.—All cases exclusively cognizable by Court of Session.</p> <p><i>Appellate</i>.—(i) Appeals against conviction by—</p> <p>(a) Assistant Sessions Judges or Magistrates specially empowered under Section 19-A if the sentence of none of the accused exceeds four years' imprisonment,</p> <p>and</p> <p>(b) District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class, when the conviction is not under Section 117 Jaipur Penal Code,</p> <p>subject in both the cases to the provisions of Section 330 Criminal Procedure Code.</p> <p>(ii) Appeal against orders of acquittal passed by a District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class, when presented by the complainant.</p> <p>(iii) Appeal against such other orders passed by District Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class as are declared appealable under the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p><i>Revisional</i>.—Against the orders of all the Subordinate Courts, provided such jurisdiction has not been exercised by a District Magistrate.</p>
(3) Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts ...	5	<i>Original</i> .—All cases declared by the Darbar under Section 183, Sub-Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to be exclusively triable by such court.
(4) District Magistrates' Courts (Nazims and Faujdar, Jaipur City) ...	12	<p><i>Original Ordinary</i>.—All the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure (vide Section 21 and Schedule II, Cl. iv).</p> <p><i>Original Extraordinary</i>.—Enhanced powers under Section 19-A Criminal Procedure Code.</p>

115. It will be observed that the number of documents registered decreased by 21, but the net income increased by Rs. 2,995.

116. The Naib of the District and Sessions Court was appointed ex-officio Additional Registrar to register deeds drawn up in the English language.

EXTRADITION.

117. The Treaty made with the British Government in 1868 regulates the extradition of offenders between the Jaipur State and British districts in respect of certain heinous offences specified therein. Accused persons are, however, now exchanged on the basis of reciprocity for other offences also. A reciprocal arrangement has also been made with the British authorities for the surrender of recovered stolen property, where extradition of the offender is not demanded.

118. Since 1873, Extradition Agreements for the mutual surrender of offenders have, from time to time, been concluded with the States of Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhind, Loharu, Nabha, Patiala and Udaipur. Extradition with the Gwalior State is regulated under the Henry-Wyllie Rules. These arrangements have not proved altogether satisfactory under present conditions. Proposals were, therefore, made to various States for the revision of the agreements on modern lines and such agreements have so far been concluded with the States of Alwar, Bikaner, Bundi, Bharatpur, Bhopal, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Tonk and Patiala. Negotiations for the conclusion of a formal Extradition Treaty with the Indore State did not prove successful. In practice, however, reciprocity in extradition, on the basis of sufficient prima facie evidence, exists between the Jaipur and the Indore States.

119. The Sambhar Shamlat Area, which is the joint property of the Jaipur and the Jodhpur States, is administered by a body known as Sambhar Shamlat Board consisting of one Member from Jaipur and one from Jodhpur. The jurisdiction to demand or to grant extradition is exercised in this area by the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Governments through the Departments dealing with matters relating to extradition within their respective territories. The period, during which each Government controls extradition within the area, coincides with the term of the office of that State's nominee to the post of Executive Officer of the area. The State Officer in charge of Extradition communicates direct with the Executive Officer.

120. Agreements for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from the State Military Forces have been entered into with the Dharangdhara, Dungarpur, Idar, Malerkotla, Sirmur and Dhar States.

121. Details of the extradition cases dealt with during the year are given in Appendix XX. The Jaipur Government asked for extradition in 91 cases, in 67 of which it was granted. In 163 cases, extradition was demanded from the Jaipur Government, in 133 of which it was given.

CHAPTER V. PROTECTION.

MILITARY.

122. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Commandant of the Jaipur State Forces, which were re-organised in 1931-32. The Chief Commandant is the supreme executive authority in military affairs, which he administers with the assistance of two Staff Officers.

Constitution.

123. The different classes of the units of the Jaipur Army and the expenditure of each are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Military Units and their expenditure.

1937-38
Rs.

A. CLASS (FOR GENERAL SERVICE).

The Jaipur Lancers	...	...	...	...	4,45,968
The 1st Jaipur Infantry	...	...	...	...	3,11,041
The Jaipur State Transport Corps	...	...	...	...	1,82,850

B. CLASS (FOR INTERNAL SECURITY).

The Sawai Man Guards	...	...	...	...	3,22,996
The 2nd Jaipur Infantry	...	...	...	...	99,234

C. CLASS (IRREGULARS).

Artillery (including Magazine)	29,888
--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

TOTAL ... 13,91,977

Lansdowne Military Hospital	25,856
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--------

GRAND TOTAL ... 14,17,833

124. Lt. Colonel C. O. B. Daunt, M. C., continued to command the Jaipur Lancers. The strength of the unit was 531 officers and men with 508 horses. Two State officers and 2 Indian officers and 6 other ranks attended various military Courses during the year. Five State Officers attended short tactical Courses and 4 State Officers attended the Cavalry Course held by the Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana. All of them did well.

Jaipur Lancers
Vide Ap. XXI.
(Raised 1923)

125. Lt. Colonel R. P. T. French, M. C. continued in command of 1st Battalion Jaipur Infantry throughout the year. This is an 'Earmarked' unit and its strength was 780 officers and men. The battalion was inspected by the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, in April, 1938. 4 State officers, 2 Indian officers and 9 other ranks were sent for training at various Courses during the year.

1st Jaipur Infantry
Vide Ap. XXII.
(Raised 1923)

126. Major Thakur Ganpat Singh continued in command throughout the year. This is the second 'Earmarked' unit and its strength was 284 officers and men, 191 carts and 422 horses during the year. The Corps was on active service in Chitral in 1895, on the North-West Frontier in 1895-98, in Mesopotamia during the Great War of 1914-18, and in the Afghan War of 1919.

Jaipur Transport Corps
Vide Ap. XXIII.
(Raised 1889)

127. His Highness' Infantry Body Guard has been designated the Sawai Man Guards, and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur himself is the Colonel Commandant of the unit. Its strength was 648 officers and men during the year. Seven State Officers and

Sawai Man Guards
Vide Ap. XXIV.
(Raised 1932)

other ranks were sent for training at various Courses during the year. The unit is organised on the same lines as a British Guards battalion and it provides guards at the palaces when Their Highnesses are in residence.

2nd Jaipur Infantry
Vide Ap. XXV.
(Raised 1932).

128. Major Lakhi Ram Bahadur, M. C., O. B. I., M. V. O., I. D. S. M., who commanded the Infantry, retired on the 1st September, 1937, and Major Bahuran Singh of the 1st Battalion Jaipur Infantry took over charge of the unit on the 1st November, 1939. Its strength was 323 officers and men during the year.

Artillery.
Vide Ap. XXVI.

129. Lt. Govind Singh commanded the unit throughout the year. There are 35 muzzle-loading cannons of old pattern on charge in this unit. The strength of the unit was 128 officers and men during the year.

Lansdowne Military Hospital.
Vide Ap. XXVII.

130. Captain Pran Nath continued as Officer Commanding, the Lansdowne Military Hospital, which is the central Institution for the administration of medical relief to all the units of the State Forces. 666 Indoor and 31,505 outdoor patients (including civil outside patients) were treated and 232 operations were performed.

POLICE.

(For 1936-37 and 1937-38.)

Personnel.

131. Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., held the office of Inspector-General of Police and Rai Bahadur L. Dewan Chand that of Deputy Inspector-General during 1936-37 and 1937-38.

Superintendent K. Haripal Rana reverted to his substantive appointment in the Punjab Police Force and the services of Superintendent P. Kashi Pershad were lent to the Sikar Thikana for two years in 1936-37.

Strength.
Vide Ap. XXVIII.

132. The strength of the force during the years under review is compared below with that of the preceding year 1935-36:—

			1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Inspector-General	...	...	1	1	1
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	1	1	1
Superintendents	...	...	9	9	9
Personal Assistants to I. G. P.	...	...	1	1	1
Police Prosecutor	...	...	1	1	1
Inspectors	...	...	18	18	18
Traffic Inspector	...	...	1	1	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	85	86	86
Office clerks	...	...	40	40	40
Head Constables	...	...	292	294	296
Constables	...	...	1,864	1,882	1,900
Chokidars	...	...	260	260	260
Minials	...	...	25	25	25
TOTAL	...	...	2,598	2,619	2,639

Expenditure.

133. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 7,41,944 in 1935-36 to Rs. 7,62,499 in 1936-37 and Rs. 8,19,960 in 1937-38.

Discipline.

134. Punishments awarded and rewards given are detailed in the subjoined table:—

			1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Dismissed	...	Officers.	...	...	...
		Men.	19	15	16
Discharged	...	Officers.	...	1	...
		Men.	24	15	16

		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	
Degraded	... {	Officers.	6	7	5
		Men.	17	18	12
Suspended	... {	Officers.	2	6	3
		Men.	51	64	68
Fined	... {	Officers.	1	...	2
		Men.	39	42	40
Punished judicially.	{	Officers.	...	...	...
		Men.	11	4	2
Rewarded	... {	Officers.	304	259	138
		Men.	2,267	2,093	583
Given Certificates.	{	Officers.	304	259	135
		Men.	2,119	1,767	527
Awarded Cash...	...	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 2,962	Rs. 2,940	

135. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police was 2,866 in 1936-37, 3,170 in 1937-38 as compared with 2,843 in 1935-36. Serious crimes committed are compared in the table below:—

				1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Murders	...	...	...	36	47	30
Dacoities	...	...	...	9	8	11
Robberies	...	...	...	34	35	39
Burglaries	...	...	...	791	851	885
Cattle theft	...	...	...	297	330	409

136. The subjoined table will show the percentage of convictions:—

			Percentage of cases convicted to true cases reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
1934-35	...	...	24	64	56
1935-36	...	...	33	74	67
1936-37	...	...	25	61	54
1937-38	...	...	25	65	57

137. The statistics of property stolen and recovered are compared below:—

		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which pro- perty was recovered to cases in which pro- perty was stolen.	Amount of property stolen. Rs.	Amount of property recovered. Rs.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1934-35	...	1,848	778	42	2,64,834	91,155	34
1935-36	...	1,552	695	45	1,86,576	54,870	30
1936-37	...	1,636	656	40	1,83,805	47,525	25.9
1937-38	...	1,863	788	42.3	2,18,419	73,489	33.6

Gambling.

138. Of the 26 cases registered under the Gambling Act, 15 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal and the remaining eight were pending in courts at the close of the year 1937-38. Corresponding figures for 1936-37 are 16, 11, 2 and 3 respectively.

Criminal Tribes.

139. The total number of registered members of Criminal Tribes was 14,348 in 1937-38 as against 13,994 in 1936-37 and 13,293 during 1935-36, as detailed below:—

						1935-36	1936-37	1937-38
Chaukidar Minas	...	...	...	...	...	12,570	13,047	13,368
Baories	...	...	...	...	...	161	244	265
Sansies	...	...	...	...	...	472	608	610
Kanjars	...	...	...	...	...	90	95	105
TOTAL						13,293	13,994	14,348

Finger Prints.

140. The number of slips sent for record to the Finger Print Bureau at Mount Abu was 1,678 in 1937-38 as against 1,350 in 1936-37.

Control of Motor Vehicles.

141. In November 1936 the Motor Vehicles Branch was placed in charge of Pandit Kunj Behari Lal, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police to overhaul and re-organise it. The number of registered Motor Vehicles in the State was 1,913 and the income on account of registration of vehicles and driving licenses was Rs. 82,916 in 1937-38, as compared with 1,492 and Rs. 73,239, respectively in 1936-37.

Police Training School.

142. Including 2 Sub-Inspectors from Tonk, 3 from Jhalawar, 2 from Kishengarh and 1 from Multhan, 24 officers and 62 men passed out of the School during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38.

THE CENTRAL JAIL, JAIPUR.**Personnel.**

143. Lt.-Colonel J. P. Huban, O.B.E., I.M.S., continued to hold the office of Inspector General of Jails and Mr. D. H. Rae that of Superintendent of the Jail.

**Population
Vide Ap. XXX.**

144. There were 1,224 prisoners at the beginning of the year. Fresh admissions numbered 2,572. Of the total number of 3,796 prisoners of all classes, 8 died, 2,764 were released, leaving 1,024 at the end of the year; the corresponding figures for the preceding year are 4,135, 10, 2,901 and 1,224, respectively. The maximum number on any one day and the daily average strength fell, respectively, from 1,396 and 1,237.75 to 1,224 and 1,091.70 during the year.

Life Convicts.

145. As capital punishment is not inflicted in the State, the number of life-convicts is always large. Their total number including 24 new admissions was 167. Of these, 2 died and 11 were released leaving 154 at the end of the year.

Juvenile Offenders.

146. Convicts below the age of 16 are classed juvenile offenders. Twenty juveniles were newly admitted and 21 were released which reduced their number from 5 at the beginning of the year to 4 at its close.

Discipline.

147. The number of offences against Jail Rules was 725 as against 1,314 in 1936-37. The decrease is due to slight fall in population and better discipline. One incorrigible prisoner had to be flogged.

Health.

148. The number of admissions to the hospital and of deaths decreased from 105 and 10 in 1936-37 to 63 and 8, respectively, during the year. The daily average sick also declined from 4.81 to 3.64.

Factory.

149. The net earnings of the Jail factory decreased from Rs. 29,877 in 1936-37 to Rs. 23,865 during the year. The decrease is attributed to fall in Jail population.

Staff.

150. The strength of the staff at the end of the year consisted of:—

- 2 Officers
- 4 Subordinate officers
- 14 Office establishment

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

169. Appendix XXXIV states in detail the prices of food grains prevailing in Jaipur city. It will be observed that they again rose during the year, the average rate per rupee of staple food grains—wheat and barley, being 12 seers 4 chhataks and 18 seers $11\frac{5}{8}$ chhataks as compared with 12 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chhataks and 20 seers $\frac{3}{4}$ chhataks respectively, during 1936-37.

COTTON PRESSES AND GINNING FACTORIES.

170. The result of the working of the three cotton factories owned by the State was not satisfactory as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Gross receipts.	Gross expendi- ture.	Net receipts, depreciation charges not taken into account.	Loss.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jaipur Cotton Press ...	1936-37	38,912	26,772	12,140	...
	1937-38	6,998	11,254	...	4,256
Mandawar Cotton Press.	1936-37	14,464	10,222	4,742	...
	1937-38	1,572	3,777	...	2,205
Ginning Factory, Jaipur.	1936-37	21,512	17,422	4,090	...
	1937-38	4,311	8,099	...	3,788

The financial loss in the working of all the factories is due to the bumper crop in America and the Sino-Japanese War.

MINES.

171. Dr. W. Chowdhry, PH. D., F. G. S., the State Geologist, continued to hold charge of the Mining Department.

172. The income of the department rose from Rs. 1,14,713 in 1936-37 to Rs. 1,15,207 during the year, the expenditure falling from Rs. 35,018 to Rs. 33,785. The number of quarries leased was 142 against 139 in the preceding year. The principal minerals mined were Steatite, Dolomite, Glass sand and Muscovite Mica, besides building stones. The revenue derived from Steatite alone amounted to Rs. 41,422.

173. The Bhankri Quarries are under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Charge of Water Works. The total number of slabs available during the year was 69,550 at a cost of Rs. 84,584, of which 59,331 were sold for Rs. 98,664, leaving 10,219 slabs in hand at the end of the year.

CUSTOMS.

174. Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lal Bhargava, B. A., Commissioner of Customs and Excise, continued to be in charge of the Customs Department. Personnel.

175. The total receipts decreased by Rs. 76,420 from Rs. 15,15,088 in 1936-37 to Rs. 14,38,668 during the year, as also the expenditure by Rs. 2,069 from Rs. 1,92,661 to Income and
Expenditure.

Rs. 1,90,592. The fall in receipts is chiefly attributable to the decrease in the export of cotton to Japan due to the Sino-Japanese War.

176. The number of out-posts remained the same as in the preceding year viz. 277.

EXCISE.

Personnel.

177. Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyaro Lal Bhargava, B. A., Commissioner of Customs and Excise, continued to hold charge of the Excise Department.

Receipts and Expenditure.

178. Net receipts of the department rose by Rs. 19,136 as will be seen from the following figures:—

RECEIPTS.

					1936-37. Rs.	1937-38 Rs.
<i>Country Liquor—</i>						
Still-head duty	...	...	...	...	3,32,642	3,76,292
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	...	78,867	89,114
Total	...				4,11,509	4,65,406
<i>Foreign Liquor—</i>						
License fee	...	...	...	...	4,038	3,185
<i>Opium—</i>						
Import duty	...	...	...	...	2,40,119	2,46,314
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	...	33,427	15,486
Total	...				2,73,546	2,61,800
<i>Hemp Drugs—</i>						
Import Duty	...	...	...	...	89,481	80,452
License fee for retail vend	...	...	...	...	24,866	9,744
Total	...				1,14,347	90,196
<i>Miscellaneous including composition of cases, recovery of arrears, etc.</i>						
	...	...	...	...	4,188	3,970
Total receipts	...				8,07,628	8,24,557

EXPENDITURE.

					1936-37 Rs.	1937-38 Rs.
Staff	...	...	...	...	38,539	41,138
Rewards	...	...	...	...	5,670	3,920
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	9,122	8,974
Miscellaneous, including contingencies, uniforms etc.	...				5,012	2,109
Total expenditure	...				58,343	56,136
Surplus	...				7,49,285	7,68,421
					+ Rs. 19,136	

179. Incidence of consumption and taxation per head of population is shown below :—

Incidence of consumption and taxation.

			<u>Incidence of consumption</u>		<u>Incidence of taxation</u>	
			<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1937-38</u>	<u>1936-37</u>	<u>1937-38</u>
Country Liquor	...	...	0.028 L. P. Gallon	0.029 L. P. Gallon	3.58 annas	4.05 annas
Opium	...	...	2.95 Mashas	3.02 Mashas	1.66 „	1.59 „
Charas	...	...	0.79 „	0.82 „	8.3 Pies	6.6 Pies
Ganja	...	...	0.047 „	0.048 „		
Bhang	...	...	4.4 „	4.8 „		

180. The contract for the exclusive supply of country liquor continued to remain with the Amritsar Distillery Company Limited, Amritsar, at the rate of Rs. 1-3-0 per London Proof Gallon.

Country Liquor.

181. The system of disposal by auction of the right of retail vend remained in force throughout the State except in the outlying Nizamat of Kot-Qasim, which continued to remain under the outstill system, under which the right of manufacture and sale is farmed to one man.

182. There was no change in the rates of still-head duty which were as follows :—

						<u>Per London Proof Gallon.</u>	
						Rs.	a. p.
In Jaipur City	...	...	...	...	...	7	8 0
In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	...	...	...	...	...	5	2 6
In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and the Tahsils of							
Khandar and Toda Rai Singh	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 6

183. The strength of liquor for retail sale and the prices fixed for retail sale by vendors also remained the same as below :—

Strength of Liquor

10 Under-proof	...	...	In Jaipur City
10 Under-proof	...	...	In Tahsils of Khandar and Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof	...	...
40 Under-proof	...	...
10 Under-proof	...	...	In the whole of the State except Jaipur City and Tahsils of Khandar & Toda Rai Singh.
30 Under-proof	...	...

Prices of retail sale

<u>Strength</u>			<u>Liquor plain per bottle</u>	<u>Liquor spiced per bottle</u>
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10 Under-proof	...	...	1 9 0	1 12 0
30 Under-proof	...	...	1 2 0	1 4 0
40 Under-proof	...	...	0 12 0	...

184. The total consumption of liquor increased by 1,885 L. P. Gallons from 51,783 to 53,668 L. P. Gallons. The number of shops also increased from 296 to 297.

185. Foreign Liquor is sold in the Jaipur city only. The number of licenses issued during the year was eight as below :—

Foreign Liquor.

Retail	...	5
Bar	...	1
Hotel	...	2

Opium.

186. The right of supplying opium to the State for issue to retail vendors was farmed to Seth Sheo Pershad Khetan of Jaipur for the year under report at the following rates :—

Biscuit Opium	...	...	Rs. 20 10 0 per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
			Rs. 21 2 0 per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses
Ball Opium	...	...	Rs. 13 8 0 per seer at the Jaipur Warehouse
			Rs. 14 0 0 per seer at the Mofussil Warehouses

187. The right of retail vend was sold by public auction. The vendors were supplied opium from the State Warehouses at Rs 21-2-0 per seer of biscuit and ball opium.

188. The import duty both on biscuit and ball opium was levied at the rate of Rs. 29 per seer.

189. The price allowed for retail sale by vendors was Rs. 55 per seer.

Hemp Drugs.

190. The number of opium shops increased from 301 to 307, as also the consumption from 8,099 to 8,282 seers, during the year.

191. During the first seven months of the year Messrs. Bishandass Shankerdass of Hoshiarpur supplied Charas at the rate of Rs. 9 per seer free on rail at Hoshiarpur, while during the remaining 5 months Messrs. Melamal Shiddial Sud of Hoshiarpur made the supply at the rate of Rs. 12-12-0 per seer free on rail at Hoshiarpur. For supplying the drug at the Jaipur and the Mofussil warehouses from Hoshiarpur, Tewari Govind Narain was paid Rs. 1-8-0 per seer over and above the prices fixed with the dealers.

192. The contract for the supply of Ganja and Bhang was given to Tewari Govind Narain at the following rates :—

Ganja	...	...	Rs. 3 per seer both at Jaipur and in the Mofussil.
Bhang	...	...	Rs. 8 per maund of Jaipur growth both at Jaipur and in the Mofussil.
			Rs. 18 per maund from Hoshiarpur both at Jaipur and in the Mofussil.

193. The retail vendors were supplied at the following rates :—

Charas	...	...	Rs. 11-8-0 per seer from 1st September, 1937 to 31st March, 1938.
			Rs. 14-4-0 per seer from 1st April 1938 to 31st August, 1938.
Ganja	...	...	Rs. 3-0-0 per seer.
Bhang	...	...	Rs. 21-0-0 per maund.

194. The rates of import duty on Ganja and Bhang were :—

Ganja	...	...	Rs. 10-0-0 per seer.
Bhang	...	...	Rs. 7-0-0 per maund at Jaipur.
			Rs. 7-8-0 per maund in Mofussil.

195. The import duty on Charas was Rs. 20 per seer but it was subsequently reduced to Rs. 17-4-0 per seer.

196. The right of retail sale was sold by public auction, as usual, the prices fixed for sale by vendors being :—

Charas	...	...	Rs. 80 per seer (Rupee one per tola).
Ganja	...	...	Rs. 30 per seer (6 annas per tola).
Bhang	...	...	Rs. 40 per maund (Rupee one per seer).

197. The number of shops increased from 266 to 280 as also the consumption as noted below :—

			1936-37.	1937-38.
Charas	...	...	2,187 seers.	2,257 seers.
Ganja	...	...	131 "	133 "
Bhang	...	...	306 mds.	335 mds.

198. The number of excise offences decreased from 314 to 195 as detailed below :—

Offences.

	1936-37.	1937-38
Illicit sale	1	...
Illicit possession	183	85
Illicit cultivation	5	5
Illicit distillation	84	68
Breeches of conditions of license	34	32
Other offences	7	5
TOTAL	314	195

199. Salt revenue from different sources aggregated Rs. 8,89,067 as against Rs. 8,82,655 as detailed below :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1869	2,75,000	2,75,000
Amount received from the Government of India under the treaty of 1879	4,13,309	4,13,309
Amount received from the Government of India on account of Royalty	1,80,057	1,89,972
Amount of duty realised through the Customs department under the Salt-Petre (Khara) Rules	14,289	10,604
Amount realised from the contract for "Khara" ... ..	...	*182
TOTAL	8,82,655	8,89,067

STAMPS.

200. Court-fee and Revenue Stamps are printed under the orders of the Finance Minister of the Council and the work connected with their custody and sale is done in the State Treasury, Jaipur.

201. The sale proceeds of Court-fee and Revenue stamps increased during the year, as will be seen from the following figures :—

1936-37	...	Rs. 3,77,807
1937-38	...	Rs. 4,03,423
Increase	...	Rs. 25,616

RAJ POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

202. Rai Sahib Munshi Kishan Dayal Singh continued to be Superintendent of the Raj Postal Department, which functions within the territory of the Jaipur State.

203. The number of offices at the beginning of the year was 115, namely two head offices at Jaipur and Phulera, one sub-office at Dausa and 112 branch offices at the head-quarters of Nizamats and Tehsils and in important villages in the Khalsa and Jagir areas. The raising of the branch offices at Jhunjhunu, Sri Madhopur and Todarai Singh to the status of sub-office and the opening of 11 new branch offices at Bagru, Khejroli, Pachewar, Raghunathgarh, Alsisar, Baragaon, Babai, Islampur, Dhankia, Gharh-Himmatsingh and Mandraila increased the number of offices to 126 at the close of the year, namely: 2 Head, 4 Sub and 120 Branch offices.

*The amount is for the contract for 1936-37 but was actually realised in 1937-38.

204. The income of department rose from Rs. 84,058 in 1936-37 to Rs. 90,419 as detailed below :—

	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1937-38.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of ordinary stamps	48,045	54,696
Sale of service stamps	26,111	26,182
Receipts from other sources	9,902	9,541
TOTAL.	84,058*	90,419*

*(The actual Account figures are Rs. 81,922 and Rs. 80,544. The differences are due to the fact that under the then system of compilation issues of stamps to the Branch offices were taken as sale in the year of issue, the balances held by those offices being treated as Advance. Sales of stamps in Branch offices in subsequent years in excess of the stamps issued in those years were taken in clearance of the Advances.)

205. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 61,898 as against Rs. 59,855 in the preceding year, the net receipts amounting to Rs. 28,521 as compared with Rs. 24,203 in 1936-37.

206. Thirty-six new letter-boxes were put up, raising their total number from 223 at the beginning of the year to 259 at its close.

207. To facilitate posting of letters from places where there are no Imperial Post Offices, the sale of Imperial post cards and envelopes with Raj postage affixed thereon was introduced at selected Raj Post offices as an experimental measure for one year from 17th June, 1938.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

208. Mr. P. L. Bowers C.I.E., M.C., I.S.E., (Retd), who was holding office of the State Engineer, proceeded on leave, with effect from the 26th March, 1938, preparatory to termination of his services. Mr. G. Mc. C. Hoey, B.A., B.E., who had retired from the post of Superintending Engineer of the United Provinces Public Works Department, was appointed State Engineer with effect from the 16th April 1938.

209. The expenditure of the different departments under the control of the State Engineer rose to Rs. 34,58,698 as detailed below:—

					1936-37	1937-38
					Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	...	...	58,199	69,109
<i>Buildings & Roads—</i>						
(a) Buildings	...	...	...	...	13,06,517	12,70,291
(b) Roads	...	...	...	...	3,86,923	4,50,217
(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	15,854	18,316
Inarat Department	...	...	...	...	1,01,097	64,763
Water Works	...	...	...	...	1,65,365	1,69,236
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	2,08,069	2,02,330
Mines & Quarries	...	...	...	...	35,018	33,785
Electrical & Mechanical Department	...	...	...	...	3,56,247	3,06,987
Cotton Presses & Ginning Factory	...	...	...	...	54,416	23,130
Public Gardens	...	...	...	...	52,907	58,712
State Saloons (P. W. D. portion)	...	...	...	...	802	996
Bhankri Quarry	...	...	...	...	68,721	84,584
<i>Capital Works—</i>						
(a) Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,37,119	3,16,358
(b) Drainage	...	...	...	...	57,257	59,911
(c) Water Works	...	...	...	...	13,650	16,152
(d) Aerodrome	...	...	...	...	52,041	36,644
(e) Electricity	...	...	...	...	28,845	2,15,367
(f) Irrigation	...	...	...	...	2,53,702	61,810
TOTAL					34,52,749	34,58,698

(The Public Works Department also carried out certain works for other departments e.g. Municipality (24,248) and Baghayat (18,546).

210. The following major works, which were in progress were undertaken during the period under review, were completed:—

1. Sawai Man Guard Barracks.
2. Two Bungalows for Indian Officers.
3. King George V Solarium.
4. Jaipur State Railway Head-quarters offices.

(The expenditure on the Solarium was met from the amount refunded out of the King George V Silver Jubilee collections made in the Jaipur State).

211. The following works were among others in progress during 1937-38:—

1. Boy Scout Headquarters.
2. Lady Willingdon Hospital.
3. Maharaja's College Hostel.
4. Jaipur House, New Delhi.

Communications.

212. All roads within the State were maintained in perfect condition. About three miles of new roads were constructed, bringing the total length of metalled and unmetalled roads up to 769 miles.

Water Works.

213. The supply of water from Ramgarh and Amanishah Nala was satisfactory. The number of water connections was as below:—

				1936-37	1937-38
Private connections	...	...	...	1,005	1,103
Public stand posts	...	...	...	300	302
Water connections in Raj buildings	...	...	...	180	143
			TOTAL	1,485	1,548

214. The fall in water connections in Raj buildings is due to the following fact. In 1936-37 all connections in Raj buildings were accounted for under the head "Water connections in Raj Buildings", but in 1937-38 this was altered and only such connections for which charges were paid for by the State were included in this head and other connections in Raj houses for which the charges are payable by private persons are classed as private connections.

215. The amount of water pumped from the Amanishah and Ramgarh Water Works was 47,88,13,015 gallons during the year. The water supply amounted to 9.09 gallons per head per day during 1937-38 as against 9 gallons per head per day during 1936-37. The revenue realised from water supply was Rs. 89,278 as against Rs. 95,750 during the preceding year. The reason for larger receipt in 1936-37 was that a sum of Rs. 17,174 was received from the Mayo Hospital on account of water charges for the years 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1937-38 and credited in that year. Making allowance for the receipts in respect of previous years credited in 1936-37 the revenue for 1937-38 was larger than that of 1936-37.

Electric Department.

216. The total number of consumers was 3,514 during the year under report as compared with 3,322 during 1936-37. The mileage of roads and streets lit by electricity was 24 miles and 6 furlongs.

217. The gross revenue of the department rose from Rs. 3,78,557 in 1936-37 to Rs. 3,91,100 during the year 1937-38. The expenditure on the other hand decreased from Rs. 3,56,247 to Rs. 3,06,987.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

218. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, C.I.E., M.A., continued to be Director of Archaeology and Historical Research.

219. The operations in the main trench at Nalasar at a distance of about 4 miles from the Sambhar Lake, began last year, were continued during the year. Three new trenches were excavated. The areas explored prove to be residential quarters of the common people and the operations so far conducted throw light on the life and arts of ancient Rajputana from about the 3rd century B. C. to the 8th or 9th century A. D. The remains of as many as 45 buildings including three furnaces for burning pottery vessels have been exposed. They are built on the ubiquitous Indian plan, with an open court surrounded by rooms on three or all four sides. To judge from the thickness of the walls, the majority of these structures had only a single storey, the roofs, having been covered in most cases with well-made pottery tiles and crowned in some cases with tall flanged pottery finials, many of which had been glazed blue. The art of glazing pottery was known in the Indus valley in 3rd or 4th millennium B. C., long before it came to be used in ancient Mesopotamia.

220. Only a small portion of the portable antiquities are in metal (iron, copper, silver and gold). Copper objects which are mostly coins have suffered much deterioration. Other objects in copper include small jars for antimony powder, bells used in worship and parts of incense burners. These objects are being treated by the Archaeological Chemist at Dehra Dun. The bulk of the minor antiquities are in baked clay or terracotta and are of great archaeological interest as they include figures of Brahmanical gods and goddesses. Associated with the Sambhar figure was found a silver coin of Antimachos Nikephoros (circa 180 B. C.)

221. Out of the many pottery vessels the most interesting are bowls of singularly fine fabric and stamped with a variety of patterns, some of which in workmanship excel the ivory-worker's art. Other noteworthy vessels in this material are fine spouted jars, which are so scarce in prehistoric sites and sherds with red painted designs which are equally rare on sites of prehistorical periods.

222. Other portable antiquities afford evidence of the existence of a number of industries at Sambhar viz. manufacture of conch objects, bangles, finger-rings, carving of steatite caskets, fashioning of objects from horns of deer; making of beads of semi-precious stones inlaid with white patterns etc. A number of short epigraphs in the early Brahmi characters which have been found incised in pottery plaques etc. have afforded valuable help for dating the buildings and other antiquities exposed. The gold objects include a gold leaf with repousse bust of radiate sun with extended wings; another gold leaf with repousse figure of lion's face in the shape of Narsinh *Avatar*; yet another showing a miniature crown or *Mukat*.

223. A new discovery of archaeological relic was made at Barnala in Tehsil Malarna-Doongar. This consists of 2 complete *Yupa* or sacrificial stone pillars. Two similar pillars were found in the district of Muttra many years ago; one or two in the island of Borneo, one at Naudsa in the Udaipur State and three in the Kotah State a few years ago. One of the pillars has an inscription of one line written vertically from top to bottom and dated in Vikrama year 284 (227 A.D.) The other pillar bears an inscription of two vertical lines and is dated Vikrama year 235 (178 A.D.) Each of the pillars is broken into two. The total heights of the pillars are 18 feet 6 inches and 21 feet 2½ inches, respectively.

224. A life size red stone statue of a good pony 8 feet in length and 6 feet in height stands on the Hindaun-Gangapur Road, near Banega village in Tehsil Wazirpur. The statue is known to some as the horse of one of the Chauhan rulers while others ascribe it to one of the Ghoris kings.

225. At Hindaun there are a sixteen pillared Mausoleum and a Mosque which, according to Persian inscriptions engraved upon them, were constructed in the Hijri years 1073 and 1070, respectively.

226. About 6 miles from Hindaun is the village of Jaggar which possessed a temple of Vikrama Samvat 1162 (1105 A.D.). Many pillars of this building are standing in Situ and the site is strewn over with fragments of gods and goddesses.

227. About 2 miles from Jaipur, is a place known as Varadraj-ji-ki-Doongri where stands a long monolithic pillar which is said to be of the time of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji who erected it to commemorate the performance of an Ashvamedh Yajna. The brass image in Varadraj-ji's temple bears an inscription in Telegue language which supplies the date of the Yajna performed by the Maharaja.

228. A hoard of 326 punch-marked silver coins were found by a peasant boy from a mound near Rairh village in Tehsil Bonli. One of the trenches dug in the mound yielded the foundations of a series of parallel walls with narrow intervals between them and built of large sized bricks, about 2 feet in length by 10 inches wide by 3½ inches thick, a size indicative of high antiquity and one which, as far as is known, has not been met with on another ancient site. The portable antiquities include a tablet of copper which bears on one side a well-preserved inscription of two lines in Brahmi characters of the 3rd century B. C. The

inscription may be rendered "Of the Commander-in-Chief Vachhagha". There were found other terracotta figurines in the early Maurya style. Barring the early sites of the chalcolithic culture, the site at Rairh would appear to be one of the earliest to be found anywhere in India. This small town must have been an important centre of Mauryan art and culture.

229. About 175 photographs of antiquities recovered by excavation and of other monuments were taken.

230. The Director attended the "Nineth All India Oriental Conference" held at Trivandrum where he read an article on the Archæology in the Jaipur State.

231. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 21,093 as against Rs. 20,822 in the preceding year.

JAIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Mileage. 232. The total mileage of the Jaipur State Railway was the same as before, namely 73.41 miles of Sanganer-Sawai Madhopur Branch and 107.70 miles of Jaipur—Jhunjhunu branch, total 181.11 miles.

Personnel. 233. Mr. S. D. Gupta, M. B. E., M. A., was Agent of the Railway up to the 10th November, 1937, when he was relieved of the office by Mr. L. F. Jackson, retired Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay Circle.

Capital Cost. 234. An expenditure of Rs. 4,92,210 incurred during the year in connection with the construction of the New Headquarters' offices, provision of new Goods Rolling Stock and the conversion of 2 State Saloons raised the total capital cost of the Railway from Rs. 90,03,871 to Rs. 95,12,986.

Earnings. 235. The earnings are compared below with those of the preceding year:—

				1936-37	1937-38
				Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings	...	...	...	13,19,744	13,35,575
Working expenses	...	...	...	8,32,130	8,02,807
Net earnings	...	...	...	4,87,614	5,32,768
Return on capital	...	...	...	5.62 p. c.	5.75 p. c.

236. The earnings are regarded as satisfactory in view of the fact that a contribution of Rs. 1,33,558 has been made to the Depreciation Fund. Had this contribution not been made the return on capital would have been 7.2% in 1937-38 and 7.71% in 1936-37. A Depreciation Fund of Rs. 3,15,014 has been built up in 2½ years and deposited with the Imperial Bank.

Locomotives. 237. There were 13 locomotives at the beginning of the year. One of them broke down. The locomotives which were purchased from the B. B. & C. I. Railway were all old. With a view to gradually replace the old locomotives the Council have accorded administrative sanction to the purchase of 12 new locomotives at the rate of 3 locomotives per year.

Permanent Way. 238. The Council have approved of a heavy programme of renewals of Permanent Way. The whole of the seventy-three miles of the Sanganer-Sawai Madhopur Branch is to be relaid with 50 lb. rails (in place of 41½ lb. rails) and new wood sleepers at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,62,000.

Joint Stations. 239. The junction stations at Reengus, Sanganer, Jaipur and the Transport work at Sawai Madhopur continued to be worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Jaipur State Railway paying their share of the cost of working.

General Remarks. 240. The Railway opened its first Out-Agency at Tonk; it has proved a success. A five years' programme was drawn up and approved for equipping the existing line with locomotives, rolling stock etc. and also for surveying and constructing new lines in the State. The medical staff was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer and the construction near the Jaipur Railway station of buildings for a well equipped dispensary with quarters for the medical staff was sanctioned.

CHAPTER VIII.

FINANCE.

241. Consequent on the retirement of Dewan Bahadur Lala Vaishnava Das, Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.A., M.B.E., Chief Auditor of the Jaipur State Railway, was appointed as the Auditor General, Jaipur State and Chief Auditor, Jaipur State Railway, with effect from the 11th February, 1938. Mr. D. N. Sen continued to hold the appointment of Accountant General except for a period of 47 days when he went on leave with effect from the 23rd November, 1937, Pt. Bansilal Sharma, Senior Assistant Accountant General, officiated as Accountant General in addition to his own duties. Mr. B. G. Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., continued to hold the post of the Treasury Officer throughout the year.

Personnel.

242. The revenue and expenditure of the State, which are detailed in Appendices XXXVII and XXXVIII, are abstracted in the subjoined table :—

Revenue and
Expenditure.

RECEIPTS				1936-37.	1937-38.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue heads	...	...	...	1,46,95,850	1,48,35,010	+ 1,39,160
Debt Heads	...	...	...	31,25,286	21,01,236	—10,24,050
Investments	...	...	...	1,11,016	.....	—1,11,016
TOTAL				1,79,32,152	1,69,36,246	—9,95,906
EXPENDITURE						
Revenue heads	...	...	...	1,29,76,566	2 G. M. 1,30,72,931	2 G. M. + 96,365
Debt heads	...	...	...	30,11,901	19,80,531	—10,31,370
Capital expenditure not chargeable to Revenue				12,48,513	12,01,183	— 47,330
Investment	...	...	...	632	4,23,268	+ 4,22,636
TOTAL				1,72,37,612	2 G. M. 1,66,77,913	2 G. M. —5,59,699

243. The financial results of the year were satisfactory. As compared with the figures of the preceding year, there was a slight increase of Rs. 1,39,160 in revenue receipts, the revenue expenditure also showed a small increase of 2 G. M. + Rs. 96,365. The revenue receipt of the year exceeded the expenditure under the same head by Rs. 17,62,079 & 2 G.M.

244. Under the Revenue heads on the Receipt side, "Land Revenue" shows the largest decrease of Rs. 2,05,691 and "Irrigation" the largest increase of Rs. 1,42,045.

245. The opening and closing cash balances were:—

Cash Balance.

	In Reserve Treasury.	In Sadar Treasury.	With the Imperial Bank of India, Jaipur and Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on the 1st September, 1937	(Jharshahi). *1,10,73,895
Closing balance on the 31st August, 1938	+ 1,17,91,885

*Equivalent to Rs. 1,17,66,013 Kaldar.

†Equivalent to Rs. 1,25,28,878 Kaldar.

Investments.

246. The total investments aggregated Rs. 4,56,92,006 (face value) on the 31st August, 1938, as compared with Rs. 4,52,08,691 (face value) on the 31st August, 1937, as detailed below :—

	On 31st August, 1937.	On 31st August, 1938.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India securities of the face value...	3,59,54,500	3,65,54,500
Shares in Nagda-Muttra Railway ...	85,00,000	85,00,000
Loan to Bharatpur Darbar ...	6,94,191	5,77,506
Shares in Bombay Talkies ...	50,000	50,000
Shares in Pioneer Press ...	10,000	10,000
TOTAL ...	4,52,08,691	4,56,92,006

247. The cost price of the securities of the face value of Rs. 3,65,54,500 was Rs. 3,17,10,607 and their market value on the 31st August, 1938, was Rs. 3,72,50,981 showing an appreciation of Rs. 55,40,374.

Interest on Investments.

248. Interest on investments increased from Rs. 21,22,429 to Rs. 22,26,539 as noted below :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Government securities ...	13,75,101	13,49,628
Receipts from shares in the Nagda-Muttra Railway ...	7,05,529	8,01,225
Interest on loan to Bharatpur Darbar ...	38,890	33,268
Interest on loans to Jagirdars ...	2,909	42,418
TOTAL ...	21,22,429	22,26,539

Assets.

249. The total assets, apart from outstandings against Jagirdars, etc. and the investments of Rs. 95,12,986 in the State Railway, aggregated Rs. 5,81,80,372 on the 31st August, 1938, made up of Rs. 1,17,91,885 in cash and investments of the market value of Rs. 4,63,88,487.

Mint and Tarkashi.

250. The receipts of the Mint and Tarkashi Departments rose from Rs. 4,295 in 1936-37 to Rs. 5,968 during the year while the expenditure fell from Rs. 6,964 to Rs. 6,845.

251. *Mint*.—Gold Mohars, Jharshahi rupees and Jharshahi small silver and copper coins are coined in the Mint; Standard weights in wrought iron and Standard yard measures are also prepared there. In addition, silver bars are cut into small bars of about 70 rupees in weight bearing the seal of the Mint. These are issued for manufacture into fine thread and laces. The output of silver bars increased from 2,019 to 2,137 during the year; the sale of Standard weights also increased from 248 maunds to 291 maunds.

252. *Tarkashi*.—The chief function of Tarkashi, which is one of the oldest institutions in the State, is to place the hall-mark of purity on all manufactures of gold and silver thread and lace.

CHAPTER IX.

MEDICAL.

253. Lt. Colonel J. P. Huban, O. B. E., M. B., B. Ch., B. A. O., I. M. S., held the office of Director of Medical Services throughout the year except for the period from the 1st June, 1938 to the 5th October, 1938, when he was on leave ex-India. During his absence Dr. W. Nazareth M. B., B. S., Assistant to the Director of Medical Services held charge of the office of Director of Medical Services.

Personnel.

THE JAIPUR METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

254. The Observatory was established at its present site in 1881. It ranks as a first class Observatory of the International Order. Observations are daily taken at 8.30, 12.30 and 17.00 hours, Indian Standard Time. To make the data of immediate use for purposes of forecasting, the observations taken in the morning and evening are daily telegraphed to the Director-General of Observatories, Poona, and to the Aviation Forecasting Centre at Karachi.

255. The morning and afternoon observations were telegraphed to the Royal Air Force Meteorological Officer, Peshawar, on 43 days during the year. In pursuance of the recommendations of the International Commission for Synoptic Weather Information, comparative observations of the more important meteorological elements were taken at 8.00 hours Indian Standard Time, also from the 4th to the 10th July, 1938, in order to see if there would be any change in the weather charts prepared in India if the routine morning hour of observation is changed from 8.00 hours local to 8.00 hours Indian Standard Time. Observations of an earthquake which occurred at Jaipur at 6.22 hours on the 14th March, 1938, lasting for about 10 seconds, were also recorded and sent to the Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and to the Director General of Observatories, Poona.

256. The duties of a Climatological Station were carried out as usual and the number of Weather Reports issued to local officers during the year was 7,730.

257. Of the new instruments received during the preceding year, the Anemograph and Besson's Nephoscope were installed and brought into regular use from May, 1938.

258. The temperature and rainfall recorded at the Observatory are compared in the subjoined table with those recorded during the preceding three years:—

TEMPERATURE.

	<u>Maximum.</u>	<u>Minimum.</u>	<u>Mean.</u>	<u>Rainfall.</u>
1934-35.	112.6	31.0	75.8	23.11
	(on 28-5-35)	(on 19-1-35)		
1935-36.	115.0	36.9	76.6	27.87
	(on 14-5-36)	(on 13-1-36)		
1936-37.	111.8	34.6	77.1	18.71
	(on 18-5-37)	(on 14-1-37)		
1937-38.	111.5	36.2	77.4	14.59
	(on 9-6-38)	(on 22-12-37)		

259. The Meteorological Observations taken at the Observatory during the ten calendar years 1929-38 are exhibited in Appendix XXXIX.

VITAL STATISTICS.

260. The total number of births and deaths recorded in Jaipur city were 4,244 and 6,354, respectively, during the year as against 4,341 and 5,158, respectively, during 1936-37. Complete statistics for the whole of the State are not available.

SANITATION & EPIDEMICS.

261 The whole of the State was entirely free from plague. Cases of small-pox occurred in sporadic form. There was an outbreak of cholera. The first cases which occurred in April, 1938, were traced to pilgrims returning from the Kumbha Mela held at Hardwar during the month. Eleven tehsils were affected. The total number of seizures was 749 and deaths 387. Tehsil Sikrai in Nizamat Dausa was the one worst affected with a total of 280 seizures and 162 deaths. The cases that occurred in the city of Jaipur were sporadic and inspite of the city being a populous place with a sufficient floating population the total number of cases were 69 seizures and 39 deaths.

262. The statistics of the various infectious diseases, reported from time to time, are as follows:—

					Seizures.	Deaths.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	333	119
Cholera	...	...	...	...	749	387
Cerebrospinal fever	...	...	...	...	2	1
Enteric group	...	...	...	...	111	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	...

263. Whenever a report of occurrence of a notifiable disease, other than small-pox was received from the districts, the medical officer in charge of the nearest Raj dispensary or an officer of the Public Health Branch was specially deputed to investigate and launch necessary measures. The sanitation of the city continues to engage the close attention of the Public Health Department. The slaughter houses, fruit and vegetable stalls, the Man Prakash Cinema etc. were inspected from time to time.

VACCINATION.

264. The strength of the vaccination department continued to be the same, namely 45 vaccinators, 6 candidate vaccinators, 3 permanent vaccination chaprasis and 66 temporary chaprasis engaged during the working season.

265. The number of successful primary vaccinations was 77,930 as against 78,632 in 1937. Successful re-vaccinations were 364 as against 71 in the preceding year. The lymph is obtained from the Government Lymph Depot at Patwa-Dangar in the Naini Tal District. The expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 24,274 as compared with Rs. 24,440 in 1937.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

266. The opening of three new dispensaries at Naraina, Alsisar and Jobner raised the total number of hospitals and dispensaries from 47 in 1936-37 to 50 during the year. This number includes thirteen dispensaries maintained by Thikanas and private individuals under the supervision of the Director of Medical Services. Of the 50 hospitals and dispensaries, 9 were in Jaipur City and 41 in the districts. Subjoined are the details of medical relief afforded by these institutions:—

				1936-37	1937-38
				Rs.	Rs.
Out-patients treated	...	...	...	7,27,928	7,10,619
In-patients treated	...	...	...	11,720	12,602
Operations performed	...	...	...	29,439	28,492
Examinations done for Post-mortem and injuries	...	...	...	3,146	3,301
Bacteriological, Pathological and Chemical examinations for Medico-legal and other purposes.	...	...	...	11,992	12,556

267. The total expenditure on medical relief aggregated Rs. 4,51,471 as compared with Rs. 4,50,714 in 1936-37. The expenditure on the State Medical Institutions for the year was Rs. 3,92,154 including the Lansdowne Military Hospital, Sambhar Shamlat Dispensary and Police Hospital.

Expenditure.
Vide Ap. XL1.

268. The Mayo Hospital which is the central hospital of the State has accommodation for all varieties of patients and is provided with Laboratory, X-ray services etc. It has 170 beds for males and 50 for females which accommodation is invariably over-crowded. The daily average number of in-patients was 397 during the year, the highest number recorded being 500 on the 7th April, 1938. The Curzon Wylie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Memorial Ward are used by patients of the better class. The work of the hospital during the year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Mayo Hospital.

			Number of out-patients treated.	Number of in-patients treated.	Number of operations performed.
1936-37	...	...	73,570	6,191	3,807
1937-38	...	...	74,495	6,660	4,086

269. The number of persons bitten by rabid dogs treated at the Anti-rabic Treatment Centre was 750 as against 856 in the preceding year.

Anti-rabic treatment
centre, Mayo
Hospital.

270. The construction of auxiliary buildings required for the completion of the Lady Willingdon Hospital is still proceeding and much progress has been made.

Lady Willingdon
Hospital.

271. The work done at the State Zenana Hospital is very satisfactory, as is evident from the subjoined statistics:—

State Zenana
Hospital.

Year	Number of new in- patients.	Number of new & old out-patients.	Daily average of out-patients.	Daily average of in-patients.	Labour cases.	Operations performed.
1934.	1,253	22,757	62.18	52.14	184	406
1935.	1,532	22,757	44.17	68.15	192	324
1936.	1,636	26,219	66.82	74.8	304	288
1937.	1,685	45,857	125.48	83.77	306	365
1938.	2,036	54,333	143.83	92.75	363	501

The highest number of in-patients recorded so far was 141 on the 4th August, 1938, against a regular accommodation for 106 beds.

272. The Aushadhalaya was founded in June, 1919, by a few philanthropic citizens of Jaipur. The main object of the Aushadhalaya is to encourage the indigenous (Ayurvedic) system of medicine. Its chief source of income is donations from the public. Recognizing its usefulness, the State made an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 in 1926. It was raised to Rs. 1,200 in 1930, Rs. 1,500 in 1932 and again to Rs. 1,800 in 1935.

Dhanwantri
Aushadhalaya,
Jaipur.

273. The training of probationer nurses and Dais is conducted at the State Zenana Hospital and of probationer compounders at the Mayo Hospital. The system of regular bi-annual medical examination of school children attending schools both in Jaipur city and in the districts was continued.

General Remarks.

CENTRAL STATE LABORATORY.

274. The main work done in the Laboratory, which is located in the Mayo Hospital, is the examination of various samples of water, analytical examination of poisonous drugs, etc. and the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations for the use of State Medical Institutions. 618 samples were examined. Of these, 573 were of water and 45 were of opium etc. Over 6,000 pounds of standard pharmaceutical preparations were made for use in State Medical Institutions.

STATE VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

275. Mr. J. Chowdhury, G. B. V. C., continued to be State Veterinary Officer. The work done by the department is tabulated below:—

AT JAIPUR.

			<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1937-38.</u>
Total number of cases treated	...	...	2,167	2,086
Operations performed	...	...	139	126
Castrations performed	...	...	20	36
Animals examined as regards soundness or otherwise	...	...	54	62
Medico-legal cases attended to	...	...	20	20
Post-mortem examinations done	...	...	2	3
Medicines supplied in cases not brought to dispensary	...	...	225	232

IN THE DISTRICTS.

Number of villages visited	...	...	73	27
Cases treated	...	...	2,087	303
Animals inoculated against rinderpest	...	...	8,704	915
Animals inoculated against Blackquarter	...	...	1,275	503
Animals inoculated against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	...	...	389	978
Castrations performed	...	...	18	...

276. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 10,709 as against Rs. 10,869 during the preceding year.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

277. Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E., B.A., held the office of Director of Education throughout the year. The post of Inspectress of schools, which had fallen vacant in April, 1937, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. S. Bharatiya, M.A., B.T., who joined her duties on the 18th March, 1938.

Personnel.

278. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education amounted to Rs. 6,63,887 as against Rs. 6,64,020 during 1936-37. Besides the State expenditure, several Thikanas incurred on education an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,593 as against Rs. 1,20,760 in the preceding year. Private persons and agencies also spent Rs. 4,12,069 as compared with Rs. 4,62,908 in 1936-37.

Expenditure on Education.

279. The total number of educational institutions in 1937-38 was 1,118 with 60,108 scholars on the rolls, corresponding figures for 1936-37 being 1,131 and 59,585 respectively as detailed below :—

Number of Institutions.

			<u>1936-37.</u>		<u>1937-38.</u>	
			Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
State Institutions	...	...	283	22,135	282	22,544
Private Institutions	...	...	398	25,676	412	25,550
Chatshalas & Maktabas	...	...	450	11,774	424	12,014
TOTAL	...	...	1,131	59,585	1,118	60,108

There was thus an increase of 13 in the number of State and private institutions and of 283 scholars attending them. The number of Chatshalas and Maktabas decreased by 26 but the scholars on their rolls increased by 240 during the year.

280. According to the Census of 1931, the population of the State was 13,87,067 males and 12,44,708 females. Calculated at the usual rate of 12 per cent, the male population of school-going age works out to 1,66,448 and the female population to 1,49,364 giving a total of 3,15,812. Of this total 55,678 boys and 4,430 girls were under instruction in 1937-38 as compared with 55,312 boys and 4,273 girls in 1936-37. Thus 33.45 per cent of the male, 2.90 per cent of the female and 19 per cent of the entire population of the school-going age were under instruction in 1937-38.

Percentage of children of school-going age under instruction in the State.

281. The following statement compares the number of scholars according to race and religion :—

Scholars according to race and religion.

			Number of pupils of school-going age.	Number of scholars in 1936-37.	Number of scholars in 1937-38.
Hindus	...	...	2,86,380	47,864	49,715
Musalmans	...	...	25,750	8,726	7,529
Others	...	...	3,682	2,995	2,864
TOTAL	...	...	3,15,812	59,585	60,108

282. During the year under report 19.92 per cent of the scholars were receiving English education, 0.37 per cent technical education and the rest Classical or vernacular

Proportion of scholars according to kind of education.

education; the corresponding percentages for the preceding year being 18·46 and 0·44, respectively.

Proportion of institutions to villages.

283. There was one public institution for every 8 villages as against the same number in 1936-37.

State Expenditure per scholar.

284. The direct annual expenditure on educating each pupil reading in different types of institutions maintained by the State was as follows:—

			1936-37.			1937-38.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Maharaja's College	...	...	229	0	6	212	4	5
Sanskrit College	...	...	65	0	0	69	10	5
High & A.-V. Schools	...	...	39	4	4	41	3	1
Vernacular Schools for boys	...	...	11	4	4	11	2	9
Girls' Schools	...	...	36	5	0	36	8	11
Average cost per scholar	...	...	30	0	0	29	7	2

Maharaja's Arts College.

285. In 1937-38 the number of scholars on the College rolls was 463 of whom 181 were in the Degree classes and 282 in the Intermediate classes as against 457,186 and 271, respectively, in 1936-37. The total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 98,283 as against Rs. 1,04,666 during the preceding year.

286. The results of the Degree and Intermediate Examinations were as follows:—

		Number of students sent up.	Number of Passes.	Percentage.
M. A. (Final)	1937	7	7	100·0
	1938	6	5	83·3
M. A. (Previous)	1937	8	8	100·0
	1938	8	4	50·0
M. Sc. (Final)	1937	1	1	100·0
	1938	...	...	...
M. Sc. (Previous)	1937	...	...	...
	1938	1	1	100·0
B. A.	1937	83	43	51·8
	1938	90	40	44·4
B. Sc.	1937	11	7	63·5
	1938	7	5	71·4
Intermediate (Arts)	1937	82	47	57·3
	1938	57	45	78·9
Intermediate (Science)	1937	30	16	53·3
	1938	32	17	53·1
Intermediate (Commerce)	1937	24	13	54·1
	1938	24	19	79·1

287. Two students obtained distinction in Mathematics in the Intermediate (Science) Examination 1938, and three students got distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy in the Intermediate (Commerce) Examination.

Birla Intermediate College, Pilani.

288. The following table compares the results of the Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, for the Intermediate Examinations:—

	<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of students sent up.</u>	<u>Number of Passes.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
Intermediate	1937	37	21	56.7
(Arts & Science)	1938	39	26	66.6
Intermediate	1937	26	16	61.5
(Commerce)	1938	45	30	66.6

289. The number of scholars in the Sanskrit College decreased from 458 in 1936-37 to 439 during the year, the expenditure increasing from Rs. 29,741 to Rs. 30,578.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College.

290. The number of High Schools was the same as in the preceding year, namely 13. Of these, four are maintained by the State, three by Thikanas and six by private agencies. Their particulars and their results in the High School Examination conducted by the Rajputana Board are shown in the subjoined table:—

High Schools.

	<u>Year.</u>	<u>Number of students sent up.</u>	<u>Number of students passed.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
<i>State Schools.</i>				
(1) Maharaja's High School, Jaipur.	1937	132	79	59.8
	1938	133	94	70.6
(2) Darbar High School, Jaipur.	1937	43	32	74.4
	1938	50	35	70.0
(3) Man Nobles' High School, Goner.	1937	3	3	100.0
	1938	8	2	25.0
(4) Maharaja's Girls' High School, Jaipur.	1937	10	6	60.0
	1938	10	8	80.0
<i>Thikana Schools.</i>				
(5) Jai Singh High School, Khetri.	1937	14	7	50.0
	1938	13	8	61.5
(6) Anglo-Vedic High School, Jobner.	1937	15	9	60.0
	1938	10	7	70.0
(7) Sri-Kalyan High School, Sikar.	1937	21	18	86.0
	1938	14	6	42.8
<i>Private Schools.</i>				
(8) Scottish Mission High School, Jaipur.	1937	13	12	92.3
	1938	17	10	58.8
(9) Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur.	1937	20	7	35.0
	1938	28	13	46.4
(10) Chirawa High School, Chirawa.	1937	12	8	66.6
	1938	16	10	62.5
(11) Birla High School, Pilani.	1937	33	24	72.7
	1938	29	14	48.2
(12) Seth G.B. Podar High School, Nawalgarh.	1937	36	20	55.5
	1938	27	25	92.5
(13) Bishamber Lal High School, Bagar.	1937	12	8	66.6
	1938	13	5	38.5

291. The enrolment of the school was 69 during the year as against 75 in the preceding year. Eight candidates were sent up from the school for the High School Examination of 1938, and two were successful. In the Jaipur Anglo-Vernacular Middle

Man Nobles' High School, Goner.

Examination of 1938, 5 candidates appeared and all were successful. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 28,359 as against Rs. 24,711 in 1936-37.

**Maharaja's School of
Arts & Crafts.**

292. The total number of scholars in the school decreased from 216 in 1936-37 to 176 during the year, the expenditure increasing from Rs. 27,297 to Rs. 27,688.

State Schools for Girls.

293. The number of State Girls' Schools and the number of scholars attending them were as follows :—

		<u>1936-37.</u>		<u>1937-38.</u>	
		<u>Number of schools.</u>	<u>Number of scholars.</u>	<u>Number of schools.</u>	<u>Number of scholars.</u>
Normal School	...	1	10	1	13
Secondary Schools	...	2	244	2	279
Primary Schools	...	24	945	24	1,027
		<u>27</u>	<u>1,199</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,319</u>

There were 13 women under training in the State Normal School for women at Jaipur, as against 10 in the preceding year.

294. The total expenditure on girls' education amounted to Rs. 47,748 as against Rs. 45,179 during the preceding year.

Training of Teachers.

295. Four teachers from State schools and 10 from Thikana and private schools, who were under training at the Anglo-Vernacular Training Class of the State Training School at Jaipur, resumed their respective duties after completing the course. One teacher from State schools and 11 from Thikana and private schools were admitted to the Anglo-Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Class in July, 1938. Forty teachers from State schools, 17 from Thikana and 12 from private schools were under training for the Primary Teachers' Certificate course at Jaipur and at Paota. Ten teachers from State schools and 9 from Thikana schools were undergoing training for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate course at Jaipur. Sixty candidates from the Normal School at Jaipur and 32 from the Central Training School at Paota appeared for the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 44 and 24 respectively satisfied the test. The total State expenditure on training institutions amounted to Rs. 28,903 as against Rs. 29,613 in 1936-37.

296. The total amount of grants-in-aid given to private institutions was Rs. 19,458 as against Rs. 21,061 in 1936-37.

**Grants-in-aid to
Educational
Institutions.**

General Remarks.

297. Scouting continues to make steady progress both in quality and quantity.

298. An important feature during the period under review was the inception of a scheme of "Refresher Courses". The first batch was called and trained. A gymnastic class was held in which about 30 city school teachers were trained. The scheme of Physical Education working in all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was revised. The activities in the schools are now being conducted on a more comprehensive scale.

299. Another important feature was the extension of the Junior Red Cross Movement in educational institutions. The Junior Red Cross is chiefly concerned with the problem of improving the general health of students, and to that end together with physical education, it is proving a considerable asset. The movement has been introduced in all the Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools and a large number of Primary Schools, both for boys and girls.

CHAPTER XI.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

300. Captain Kanwar Amar Singh continued to be Superintendent of Atish. At the beginning of the year there were 136 horses. 27 horses were added and 30 were reduced leaving 133 horses at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,75,173. Atish.

301. Flight-Lt. L. S. Hill continued to work as State Pilot till the 12th April, 1938, when he resigned owing to ill-health. Mr. R. M. A. Lakin, Ground Engineer, looked after the work of the department during the remaining period of the year. Aviation Department.

302. A new Aircraft "Percival Vega Gull" purchased in England was flown out to Jaipur by the State Pilot and the Ground Engineer in October, 1937. The number of machines increased from two to three. Of the three "Airspeed Envoy" and "Percival Vega Gull" are for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and the third "Tiger Moth" for that of the Jaipur Flying Club. Flights totalling 125 hours were made in the three aircrafts during the year.

303. Twenty-one landings were made during the year by various machines at the Sanganer aerodrome, which is available to civil aircraft. Of the landing grounds at Malpura, Sawai Madhopur, Isarda, Jhunjhunu and Bairath, the first four have been approved for the use of aircraft by the Government of India.

304. Excluding the cost of purchase of the new aircraft, the expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 30,510 as compared with Rs. 24,653 in 1936-37.

305. Pandit Brij Mohan Nath continued to hold charge of the amalgamated department of Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir during the year. Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir.

306. *Qilejat*—From Appendix XLIV it will be observed that there were 33 forts on the borders of the State varying from small buildings with mud-walls to massive structures such as the fort of Khandar and the historic stronghold of Ranthambhore. Of the 33, three namely Ranthambhore, Khandar and Sawai Jaigarh are partly garrisoned by retainers of Jagirdars also. In lieu of pay for service rendered, the Jagirdars are assigned a fixed number of villages from the revenues of which the expenses of their detachments are met. When the Bakshi Khana Qilejat came into being, the strength of the State garrison was 2,026 officers and men, involving an expenditure of over three lakhs a year. The number of these forts, which are of no military use is being gradually reduced, as also the strength of their garrison. The eight forts which now remain are maintained with a garrison of 340 men at a total cost of Rs. 34,602. The obligation of the Jagirdars to supply men for service at the forts of Ranthambhor and Khandar was commuted into cash in 1931-32 at the rate of Rs. 9 per man per mensem. Seventeen villages held by the Jagirdars of Jhilai, Barnala, Dhula, Chitora and Boraj on account of the Qiledari of these forts have so far been resumed—some at the Jagirdars' own request and others as the Jagirdars defaulted to pay the commuted amount. The details will be found in Appendix XLV.

307. *Jagir*—Under the old feudal system each Jagirdar had to provide a prescribed number of horse sowars for the service (Chakri of the Raj). The obligation to furnish sowars was commuted into cash payment in 1925 when their strength was about 5,600. Consequent on the laps of some of the Jagirs, their number gradually decreased; it was 5,456 as detailed below:—

Total number	...	...	...	...	...	5,456
Number deducted on account of Muafi as mentioned in original grants	...					1,029

Number deducted on account of Muafi given from time to time in consideration of reduced Tan in the possession of certain Jagirdars	...	202
TOTAL	...	1,231
Balance denoting actual strength	...	4,225
Number commuted into cash	...	3,987
Number exempted from service on account of Khasa or Laggi Naqqara	...	238
TOTAL	...	4,225

308. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 18,014 as against Rs. 18,756 in the preceding year.

Bera Mina Baragnon.

309. The Bera consists of Minas whose fore-fathers were given land on service tenure in twelve villages. The land of one Mina in Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh having been resumed, the number of grantees was 16 Jamadars and 466 men during the year. The holdings are now scattered over the following 25 villages :—

(1) Nagal	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Amber
(2) Natata	...	...	...	...	Do.
(3) Khohra	...	...	...	...	Do.
(4) Dhandh	...	...	...	...	Do.
(5) Kant	...	...	...	...	Do.
(6) Chhapradi	...	...	...	...	Do.
(7) Sangawala	...	...	...	...	Do.
(8) Kushalpura	...	...	...	...	Do.
(9) Bilode	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Jamwa Ramgarh
(10) Toda	...	...	...	...	Do.
(11) Datata	...	...	...	...	Do.
(12) Ghat-Jamwari	...	...	...	...	Do.
(13) Ramgarh	...	...	...	...	Do.
(14) Nondpura	...	...	...	...	Do.
(15) Rasoolpura	...	...	...	...	Do.
(16) Maliwas	...	...	...	...	Do.
(17) Gujarhala	...	...	...	...	Do.
(18) Gatore	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Sawai Jaipur
(19) Ghati	...	...	...	...	Do.
(20) Laopura	...	...	...	...	Do.
(21) Santokhpura	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Chaksu
(22) Kanwarpura	...	...	...	...	In Tahsil Lalsote
(23) Madhopura	...	...	...	...	Do.
(24) Toda	...	...	...	...	Do.
(25) Chainpura	...	...	...	...	Do.

310. Land was originally given on the condition that one man was produced for Raj service for each plough, one plough representing about 120 bighas. The descendants of the original grantees subsequently multiplied and the land was divided and sub-divided, each shareholder having to serve the Raj for a period proportionate to his share. The total number of co-sharers during the year was 1,707. These men now perform watch and ward duties in the palaces and in several departments and offices of the State. They also serve as guards at the forts of Nahargarh, Jaigarh and Ambargarh and other places. They are now attached to Bakshi Khana Qilejat and Jagir. The expenditure incurred in connection with their supervision amounted to Rs. 708 as against Rs. 711 in the preceding year.

Charity.

311. Pandit Harihar Nath Sukhia continued to hold charge as Superintendent of the Charity Department. The expenditure of its various branches amounted to Rs. 2,82,949 and 3 Gold Mohars as against Rs. 2,74,347, as detailed below :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Karkhana Punya	63,106	62,505
Raj temples	90,983	94,118
Sadabarat	26,900	29,771
Other charities (including miscellaneous expenditure)	80,881	84,462 & 3 Gold Mohars.
Cost of Superintendent's office etc. (including Rozinas to Payandgan Modikhana).	12,477	12,093
	2,74,347	2,82,949 & 3 Gold Mohars.

312. The Gaushala and the Anath Ashram (Orphanage) for Hindu Orphans continued to receive monthly grants-in-aid of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50, respectively, from the funds of the department.

313. Consequent on the retirement of Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura, Major Hukam Singh Bahadur, O. B. L., I. D. S. M., was appointed Officer-in-charge, Farrash Khana. He took over charge of his duties on the 1st December, 1937. The expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 25,439 in 1936-37 to Rs. 21,225 during the year.

Farrash Khana (including Mashal Khana).

314. Consequent on the retirement of Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura Major Hukam Singh Bahadur, O.B.L., I.D.S.M., was appointed Muntazim, Feel Khana on the 1st December, 1937. Four elephants were received from Alwar thus increasing the strength from 12 to 16 during this year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,025 as compared with Rs. 31,485 in 1936-37.

Feel Khana.

315. Lt.-Colonel Thakur Bhairon Singh continued to hold the post of Superintendent, Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm.

Forests, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm.

316. The receipts of the department increased by Rs. 11,320 from Rs. 1,52,695 in 1936-37 to Rs. 1,64,015 during the year, as also the expenditure by Rs. 2,011 from Rs. 1,53,405 to Rs. 1,55,416.

317. *Forests.*—The total area under Forest conservation was 343 square miles. The number of forest offences rose from 455 in 1936-37 to 479 during the year. The compensation realised in the cases compounded rose in proportion from Rs. 2,550 to Rs. 2,875 during the year. The number of cattle admitted to grazing and the grazing-fee realised decreased from 2,05,745 and Rs. 78,889 in 1936-37 to 1,96,411 and Rs. 71,032, respectively. The number of animals impounded was 3,764 as against 3,549 in 1936-37, the moiety of the Forest Department on account of pound-fees being Rs. 1,258 as against Rs. 1,135. There were 11 out-breaks of fire but the damage done was negligible as grass had already been removed.

318. *Shikar Khana.*—Seventeen tigers and four panthers were shot during the year. The total area under Shikarkhana was 3 square miles.

319. *Grass Farm.*—The area under the control of the Farm was 19 square miles. Out of the total quantity of 2,62,699 maunds of grass in the Farm, 90,989 maunds were issued leaving a balance of 1,71,710 maunds at the close of the year.

320. The total number of gardens was the same as in the preceding year, namely 43, of which 7 were for the exclusive use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The receipts decreased from Rs. 7,237 in 1936-37 to Rs. 6,200 during the year, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 1,17,837 to Rs. 1,38,169.

Gardens.

321. *Ramniwas Garden* continues to be the principal recreation ground and favourite resort of the people of Jaipur City. Considerable improvements were made in

clearing up neglected areas and in improving the lay-out. The expenditure on its Botanical and Zoological sections amounted to Rs. 35,753 and Rs. 17,813 respectively, during the year, as against Rs. 34,474 and Rs. 14,469 in the preceding year.

Kapardwara.

322. B. Satkori Mukerji, B.A., continued to hold charge as Muntazim, Kapardwara. The Kapardwara consists of the following four main sections:—

- (1) Jawahar Khana, which contains the State jewellery.
- (2) Tosha Khana, wherein costly clothes are kept.
- (3) Zargar Khana, in which gold and silver articles are kept.
- (4) Khazana Bela, wherein cash is kept and accounts are maintained.

A new sword set with diamonds and emeralds was made.

323. Including fresh arrears of Rs. 524 admitted during the year, the total outstanding arrears due to Kapardwara amounted to Rs. 8,10,511. Of this, a total sum of Rs. 11,260 was realised during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 7,99,251 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 29,621 as against Rs. 28,964 in 1936-37.

Khasa Baggi Khana.

324. Consequent on the retirement of Kalyan Singh of Ajairajpura Major Hukam Singh Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., was appointed Muntazim, Baggi Khana, on the 1st December, 1937. The number of the horses in the beginning of the year was 20 which decreased to 18 at the close of the year. The number of carriages also decreased from 33 to 32. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 18,404 as against Rs. 18,767 in 1936-37.

Mahakma Khabar.

325. Mahakma Khabar is the Intelligence department of the State. Its employees, who are known as Khabar Navises, are posted in different places in Jaipur city and also in Nizamats, Tehsils and other important places in the district. Their duty is to communicate news of importance to headquarters. The strength of the department remained at 49 as in the preceding year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 13,602 as compared to Rs. 15,446 of the last year.

Maharaja's Public Library.

326. The Library, which is located in a Raj building centrally situated in the city, was founded in 1886. It is a State institution, being financed entirely by the Darbar, apart from a small monthly fee of four annas per head recovered from those readers, who take away books to read at their homes. The income from this source amounted to Rs. 225 as against Rs. 285 in the preceding year. The Library is open to the public from sunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and important holidays. An addition of 295 books made during the year increased the total number of volumes from 23,021 in 1936-37 to 23,316 during the year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,548 as against Rs. 5,731 in 1936-37. The entire stock of books was re-classified and re-catalogued. During the re-classification work, the issue of books had to be temporarily stopped for about six months; hence the decrease in the number of visitors and readers from 41,936 in 1936-37 to 25,458 in 1937-38.

Mistri Khana.

327. M. Durga Prasad Bhawn continued to hold charge as Munsarim, Mistri Khana. This is a carpentry department of the State and manufactures furniture for the Palaces and the various departments of the State. The value of work, turned out during the year, was Rs. 42,577 as compared to Rs. 46,912 in 1936-37.

Motor Department.

328. Mr. J. N. Bhargava continued to be Superintendent of the State Motor Department. There were 59 motor vehicles at the beginning of the year. 13 new cars were purchased and 11 old ones disposed of, leaving 61 vehicles in the garage at the end of the year. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,34,756.

Museum.

329. The Museum, which is maintained by the State, came into existence in 1881. It was removed in 1886 to the Albert Hall in the Ramniwas Gardens. The building is one of the notable architectural features of Jaipur. The Museum is open to the public throughout the year from 7.30 a. m. to half an hour before sunset, except on Sundays when it is closed at 10 a. m. and re-opened at 3 p. m. On Fridays, it is reserved for women after 12 noon. The women visitors are taken round the galleries by women attendants. The total number of visitors was 2,88,225 as against 2,94,665 during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,899 as against Rs. 11,441 in 1936-37.

330. Four Persian carpets, one old Quran and three silver coins of Aurangzeb were among the additions made during the year.

331. Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaish, B.A., continued to be Curator of the Museum, working under the control of the Director of Education.

332. The sect of Nagas is said to have been established by one Sunder Das, who was one of the disciples of Maharaj Dadu Dayal, a religious preceptor, who flourished in the 7th century and whose followers are called Dadu Panthis. Nagas form a religious quasi-military order and quite a large number of them live in the Jaipur State. Nagas employed by the State now mostly work as process-servers and messengers at Tehsils and Nizamats. Nagas.

333. There were 2,142 Nagas on the rolls of the department on the 1st of September, 1937. 18 were settled on cultivation and 967 were reduced, leaving 1,157 on the rolls on the 31st August, 1938.

334. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,54,919.

335. Risala Kalan is an old type Body-guard recruited solely from Rajputs. The men perform duties at the Palaces and also serve as Lawazama on ceremonial occasions. They are armed with swords and muzzle loading guns of local manufacture. The strength continued to be 142. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,082 as compared to Rs. 17,316 in 1936-37. Risala Kalan.

336. There were 6 Khasa camels on charge and they form a section of Atish for administrative purposes. Their maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 3,203/-. Shutar Khana.

337. Mr. C. J. Phillips continued to hold the office of Director of Music. The total expenditure of the State Band amounted to Rs. 19,967. State Band.

338. The State Printing Press is located within the premises of the Central Jail. It is in charge of a Manager who works under the general control of the Superintendent of the Jail. Besides the paid staff, convict labour is employed for which a lump sum of Rs. 8,000 a year is paid to the Jail. The staff consisted of the following during the year :— State Printing Press.

Press Manager	...	...	...	...	1
Foreman	...	...	...	...	1
Proof Reader	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	...	1
Store Keeper	...	...	...	...	1
Head Compositor	...	...	...	...	1
Compositors	...	...	...	...	3
Machine & Press men	...	...	...	...	8
Litho-Copyist	...	...	...	...	1
Dafti	...	...	...	...	1

339. More type was purchased during the year at a total cost of Rs. 526. The results of the year's working are compared below with those of the preceding year :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stock at the beginning of the year	50,555	46,295
Value of stock purchased during the year	21,289	24,995
Total	71,844	71,290
Value of stock issued during the year	25,549	23,815
Value of balance of stock in hand at the end of the year	46,295	47,475
Gross income.	11,874	12,635
Expenditure (including cost of raw material)	38,830	42,857

	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1937-38.</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of out-turn of work actually done during the year.	45,423	44,450
Net income after deducting expenditure and depreciation charges of machinery at 10 per cent.	2,332	2,773

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

340. Besides the departments dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs, there are a few minor Karkhanas and Beras, which do not call for special notice. Their expenditure and the strength of their staff are exhibited in Appendix XLVI.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

341. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association of the Jaipur State. Scouting continues to make steady progress in the State, the number of scouts increasing from 4,050 in 1936-37 to 4,682 during the year.

Boy Scouts' Association, Jaipur.

342. Two training camps for Scoutmasters, 5 for Cubmasters and one for vernacular teachers were held. All these camps were conducted by the Organising Secretary assisted by various local officers. The second Jaipur State competition camp and Grand Rally was held at Sikar from 5th to 12th October, 1937. It was attended by about 700 scouts and scouters from all over the State. Nearly all the troops were represented in the camp. His Highness the Chief Scout, who could not visit the camp, was pleased to send his message to the Scouts. The camp was a great success.

343. His Highness the Chief Scout reviewed about 500 Cubs and Scouts on the 26th August, 1937, and was pleased to give Rs. 500 for distribution of sweets to them.

344. His Excellency the Chief Scout of India was pleased to award the Medal of Merit to Mr. W. Owens, M.B.E., B.A., State Commissioner, in recognition of his meritorious services to the Scout Movement in the State. The medal was presented to him by His Highness the Chief Scout at a State Banquet on the 24th August, 1938.

345. The Triennial Conference of the Boy Scouts Association in India was held in November, 1937, at New Delhi. The State Association was represented at the conference by Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E., District Commissioner, Jaipur Local Association, and Mr. R. S. Dhiman, Organising Secretary. Mr. Young was elected as a representative of the Rajputana States on the General Headquarters Council for India.

346. "The Jaipur Scout", the official magazine of the State Association, has made rapid progress. It has now a circulation of about 1,000 copies.

347. The plan of the new building of the Scouts headquarters, for which a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the Darbar, was completed and the work of construction was started during the year.

348. The Association continued to receive the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 from the Darbar. It is the main source of income of the Association. The receipts and expenditure for the year are abstracted in the subjoined table:—

					Rs.
Opening balance on 1st September, 1937	...	...	...	...	2,585
Receipts	...	...	...	...	3,866
			TOTAL	...	6,451
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	3,764
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	2,687*

349. The Jaipur Child Welfare Branch, which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare, is worked through Jaipur Baby Welfare Committee. During the year under report this branch was composed of two Baby Welfare Centres at Telipara and Ramganj worked separately, each having a trained nurse assisted by Dais and other menial staff. The welfare workers gave advice to mothers visiting the centre as regards cleanliness and up-bringing of children and also attended to minor ailments

Child Welfare, Jaipur.

*Exclusive of investments amounting to Rs. 4,312.

360. The observance of Armistice Day on the 11th November 1938 was marked by the attendance at the Parade of 100 ex-officers, N. C. Os and men from various parts of the State, in addition to some 60 residing in and near Jaipur City.

361. One of the principal and most beneficial activities of the Board is the distribution, in the form of small pensions to deserving ex-soldiers and their dependents, out of moneys placed at the Board's disposal each year by the State Poppy Day Committee. Since the inception of the scheme in 1934, Rs. 7,237 have been thus distributed. During 1938, 74 individuals were in receipt of small pensions varying between Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 per mensem.

362. For the Board's expenses, the year commenced with a debit balance of Rs. 0-8-10. A sum of Rs. 850 was received from the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board. Miscellaneous income amounted to Rs. 15-8-0 and interest on Savings Bank Account amounted to Rs. 2-12-0. The total receipts during the year thus aggregated Rs. 868-4-0, against which a total expenditure of Rs. 828-11-0 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 39-9-0 on the 31st December, 1938.

363. The only change among members of the local committee of the Sabha was the appointment of Thakur Kalyan Singh of Morija in place of Thakur Devi Singh of Dangerthal, the other members being the same as in the preceding year, viz., Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol and Thakur Sangram Singh of Diggi. 852 marriages among Rajputs and 15 among Charans were registered as against 701 and 23, respectively, during 1936-37. 8 cases of breach of the Sabha rules against 43 in 1936-37 were reported as below :—

		1936-37.	1937-38.
Celebrating marriage without permission	...	6	5
Celebrating marriage against age limit	...	4	—
Celebrating marriage against scale of expenditure	...	4	—
Celebrating marriage against Tyag Rules	...	17	—
Taking men in Barat in excess of the prescribed number	...	11	—
Performing Nukta without permission		1	3
	TOTAL ...	43	8

364. On the 1st September, 1937, the unrealised balance of fines amounted to Rs. 491-4-0. Fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 208-8. Of the total amount of Rs. 699-12-0, recoveries to the extent of Rs. 54 were made, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 645-12-0 at the end of the year.

Genealogical Table of the Rulers of Jaipur.

1. Sod Deo (settled in Dausa 966 A.D. and died in 1007 A.D.)
 2. Duleh Rai (generally known as founder of the State, died 1036 A.D.)
 3. Kankil (died 1040 A.D.) Founder of Amber.
- |
4. Hanu (died 1053 A.D.) Ilhadrai Dehlan Rahlan
 5. Janad Deo (died 1071 A.D.)
 6. Pajwan (died 1095 A.D.) married the daughter of Kaneh, uncle of Pirthvi Raj Chauhan
 7. Malesi (died 1147 A.D.)
 8. Bijal Deo (died 1180 A.D.)
 9. Raj Deo (died 1216 A.D.)
 10. Kilan (died 1276 A.D.)
 11. Kuntal (died 1318 A.D.)
 12. Joushi (died 1367 A.D.)

- |
13. Udai Karan (died 1389 A.D.) Kumbho, Kumbhani of Banskho (one of the 12 Kot

- |
14. Narsingh (died 1429 A.D.) Patil Sheobrahm Balo Var Singh
 15. Banbir (died 1439 A.D.) (Patil potas) (Sheobrahm pota) (Shaikhawats) (Narukas)
- |
- one of 12 Kotris

- |
16. Udhran (died 1467 A.D.) Rawat Naro (Banbir Melak Vero Jaroj
 17. Chandrasen (died 1503 A.D.) pota of Watka)

- |
18. Prithivi Raj (established the 12 Kotris) (died 1527 A.D.) Rawat Kumbho (Kumbhawa

- |
19. Puran Mal (died 1534 A.D.) *Bhim †Bhar Mal Ram Singh Sango Gopal Picha
 - Puranmalot of Nimeda (Guns, Ramsi- (founded (Nathawats) (Picha
- |
- ghot) Sanganer)

- |
- *20. Bhim (adopted) (died 1537 A.D.)

- |
21. Ratan Singh (died 1548 A.D.) Sain Das Kalyan Bhiko Chatarbhu
 22. Askaran (died 1548 A.D.) (Baroda) (Kalyanot) (died issueless) (Chatarbhu) (R

- |
- †23. Bhar Mal (died 1574 A.D.)

- |
24. Bhagvant Das (died 1589 A.D.) Bhagwan Das (Lawan) Jagan Nath

- |
25. Man Singh (a celebrated General of Akbar's time, died 1614 A.D.)

- |
- Jagat Singh Sakat Singh Himmat Singh 26. Mirza Raja Bhao Singh Sabal Singh Durjan Singh Shyam Singh Shil
 - (died 1622 A.D.)
- |
- Maha Singh Jujhar Singh (Rajawats of Jhilaya) Tatar Singh

- |
27. Mirza Raja Jai Singh I (a great Military Commander in the time of Aurangzeb. Got the Mansab of 7,

- |
28. Ram Singh (died 1689 A.D.) Kirat Singh (Ke

|

Kishan Singh

- |
29. Bishan Singh (died 1700 A.D.)

- |
30. Jai Singh II (received the title of Sawai from the Emperor, founded the city of Jaipur, and was a great

- |
- Sheo Singh 31. Ishri Singh (died 1750 A.D.) 32. Madho Singh I (

- |
33. Pirthi Singh (died 1779 A.D.) Raghubar Singh

- |
34. Partap Singh ; during his reign Pratap Singh Naruka the Rao of Macheri (now Alwar) secured his inde

- |
35. Jagat Singh (concluded the first treaty with the British Government in 1803 A.D., died 1818 A.D.)

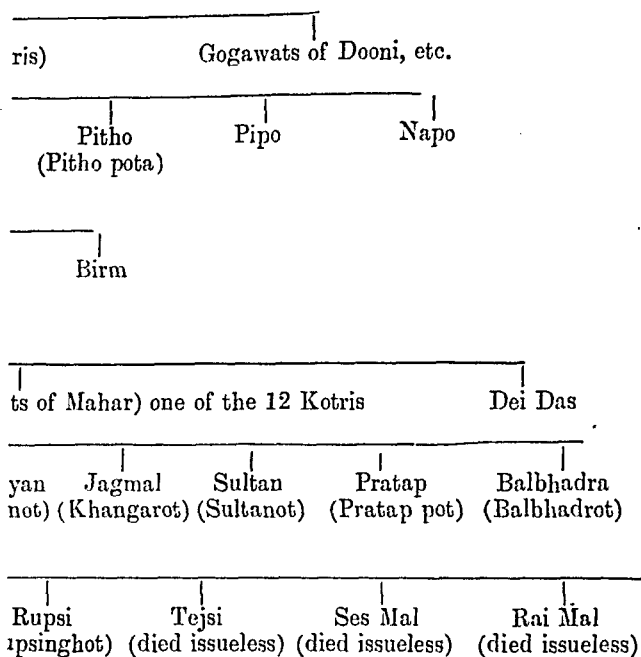
- |
36. Jai Singh III born after the death of his father (died 1834 A.D.)

- |
37. Ram Singh II (succeeded to Gaddi in infancy, died on the 18th September, 1880 A. D., nominating Ma

- |
38. Madho Singh II (succeeded to Gaddi by adoption on the 29th September, 1880 A.D. and died on 7th

- |
39. Man Singh (succeeded to Gaddi by adoption on 7th September, 1922)

, King of Ajmer and the last Hindu King of Delhi.



,000 ; died 1667 A.D.)

uma)

patron of Science and Arts, died 1743 A.D.)

founded Sawai Madhopur, died 1768 A.D.)

pendence, (died 1803 A.D.)

aharaja Madho Singh as his successor)

September, 1922)

Duration			Capital
Yrs.	Ms.	Ds.	
...			Gwalior
40	3	12	Karawadi, Dausa, Ramgarh & Khoh
30	0	0	Do.
2	2	18	Amber
14	6	17	"
17	4	23	"
24	1	11	"
52	9	15	"
32	5	1	"
37	4	16	"
59	10	3	"
41	3	1	"
48	11	23	"
22	1	0	"
39	6	2	"
11	1	6	"
28	2	2	"
35	2	21	"
24	8	20	"
6	2	23	"
2	6	10	"
10	9	22	"
0	0	16	"
26	7	12	"
15	10	1	"
24	8	3	"
7	3	0	"
15	6	10	"
22	0	1	"
0	4	0	"
3	8	24	Sawai Jaipur
7	2	13	"
7	2	21	"
0	1	0	"
5	3	25	"
6	4	10	"
6	9	7	"
5	7	7	"
1	11	22	"

(Vide Chapter I)

APPENDIX III.

Population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1931.

						Jaipur State	Jaipur City	
Occupied houses	...	...	...	...	...	5,66,662	23,774	
Population	...	...	...	...	...	26,31,775	1,44,179	
<i>Classification of Population</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	12,56,285	11,25,934	23,82,219
Musalman	1,12,338	1,02,243	2,14,581
Jain	15,518	13,974	29,492
Animist	1,349	1,250	2,599
Christian	795	763	1,558
Arya	633	452	1,085
Sikh	120	69	189
Parsi	29	23	52
TOTAL					...	13,87,067	12,44,708	26,31,775

Principal Languages—

- (1) Rajasthani (Marwari)
- (2) Western Hindi dialects

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS AND DISTRIBUTION OF WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, 1937-38.

President

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Prime Minister and Vice-President

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP ST. JOHN, K. C. I. E., C. B. E.

I. Army Department.

Minister-in-Charge—

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
SAHIB BAHADUR.

Chief Commandant.

Jaipur State Forces.

II. Political Department.

Prime Minister—

LT.-COL. SIR H. BEAUCHAMP
ST. JOHN, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

1. Correspondence with the Resident, with the exception of that relating to Extradition and Judicial interrogatories and summonses to be conducted by the Judicial Minister.
2. Motmudi, Jaipur Residency
3. Federation
4. Jagir Enquiry
5. Nagas
6. Arms and Ammunitions
7. Khas Mohar
8. Shikarkhana, Forests and Grass Farm
9. Telephones and Wireless Broadcasting
10. Atish
11. Khasa Camels
12. Guest House
13. Band
14. Motor Garage
15. Khasa Rasora including Modi Khana
16. State Saloons
17. State Dairy
18. Mahakma Khas Secretariat
19. State Soldiers' Board

Through the Military
Secretary to His
HighnessThrough the
Comptroller,
His Highness'
HouseholdThrough the
Registrar,
Mahakma Khas.*III. Education Department.*

Education Minister—

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NARENDRA
SINH OF JOBNER.

1. Education
2. Maharaja's Public Library
3. Museum
4. School of Arts
5. Walterkrit Sabha
6. Jails
7. State Gazette
8. State Printing Press
9. Veterinary
10. Municipality
11. Medical and Sanitation
12. Storage of Petroleum & Kerosene oil
13. Sambhar Shamlat

IV. Finance Department.

Finance Minister—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT

AMAR NATH ATAL, M.A.

1. All business connected with State Accounts and Estimates and State Expenditure
2. Treasury
3. Stamps
4. Mint
5. Coinage
6. Pensions and Gratuities
7. Tarkashi
8. Rozindars
9. P. W. D. and Imarat
10. Railway
11. Baghayat
12. Trade, Commerce and Industries
13. Postal Department
14. Archaeology
15. Factories
16. Federation
17. Chamber of Princes
18. Mines and Quarries
19. Aviation

V. Judicial Department.

Judicial Minister—

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT

SEETLA PRASAD BAJPAI, C.I.E.

1. Judicial
2. Extradition
3. Summonses & Interrogatories (Judicial)
4. Correspondence with the Resident regarding 2 and 3 above.

VI. Home Department.

Home Minister—

THAKUR HARI SINGH of
ACHROL.*Section i.*

1. All matters concerning Foreign territories and affairs, not otherwise specified.
2. Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and Political Officers.
3. Treaty payments
4. Mayo College

Section ii.

1. Kapardwara
2. Palace (Mardani and Zenani Deorhi)
3. Palki Khana
4. Rath Khana
5. Pothi Khana
6. Sileh Khana and Bera Naqarchian
7. Amber Palace
8. Khalsa Temples
9. Charities
10. Sadabarat
11. Bera Shagird Pesha

12. Gunijan Khana
13. Bera Khawas Chelan
14. Bera Arabian
15. Bera Purbian
16. Jethi Pahalwans
17. Astronomical Observatory
18. King Edward Memorial
19. Census
20. Police (including Motor Vehicles)
21. Subscriptions and Donations
22. Baggi Khana
23. Feel Khana
24. Farrashi Khana (including Mashal Khana)
25. Khayal Khana
26. Risala Kalan
27. Mistri Khana
28. Customs
29. Excise & Salt
30. Khabar

VII. Revenue Department.

Revenue Minister—

KHAN BAHADUR

MIAN ABDUL AZIZ, C. B. E.

1. Dewanis
2. Court of Wards
3. Settlement
4. Agriculture
5. Patwari Training School
6. Purejat
7. Loans to Jagirdars
8. Recovery of State dues on account of
Loans, Tafawat, Horse service etc.
9. Bakhshi Khana Jagir and Qilejat
10. Katcheri, Mina Baragaon
11. Mir Bakshi
12. Agra Kothi

(Vide Chapter II)

APPENDIX V.

Council of State and High Officials in the Jaipur State on the 31st August, 1938.

Serial No.	Name	Appointment	Remarks
COUNCIL OF STATE.			
1.	H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.	President, Council of State.	
2.	Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St. John, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Prime Minister and Vice-President, Council of State.	
3.	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner.	Education Minister	
4.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnath Atal, M.A.	Finance Minister	
5.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Judicial Minister	
6.	Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol	Home Minister	
7.	Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E.	Revenue Minister	
SIGHA MEMBER.			
8.	Lt.-Col. Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora.	Sigma Member, Revenue Department.	
JUDGES OF CHIEF COURT.			
9.	Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, C.I.E.	Chief Justice	
10.	Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode	Judge, Chief Court	
11.	Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B.A., B.L.	Ditto	
12.	Khan Bahadur Munshi Mohammed Abdul Haq, B.A., LL.B.	Ditto	
OTHER OFFICERS.			
13.	Mr. F. S. Young, C.I.E.	Inspector-General of Police	
14.	Lt.-Col. J. P. Huban, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S.	Director of Medical Services	
15.	Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.	Director of Education	
16.	Lt.-Col. B.L. Cole, I.A. (Retd)	Superintendent, Court of Wards	
17.	Mr. S. D. Gupta, M.B.E., M.A.	Auditor General	
18.	Mr. L. F. Jackson	Manager, Jaipur State Railway	
19.	Mr. G. Mc. C. Hoey, B.A., B.E.	State Engineer	
20.	Dewan Bahadur Pandit Piyare Lal Bhargava, B.A.	Commissioner, Customs and Excise.	

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the nature of Civil Original Suits.

Serial No.	Nature of Suits	Number instituted during	
		1937-38	1936-37
1.	Suits for recovery of money	10,706	10,343
2.	Suits for recovery of movables other than money	54	104
3.	Suits arising under mortgage	41	56
4.	Pre-emption suits	13	18
5.	Easements suits	127	123
6.	Declaratory suits where no consequential relief is prayed for ...	256	263
7.	Suits for possession of immovable property not arising under mortgage, with or without mesne profits	245	336
8.	Suits arising out of marriage	44	46
9.	Suits arising out of religious or charitable endowments	3	1
10.	Suits for specific performance of contract	8	10
11.	Other suits not falling within the above	140	109
	TOTAL ...	11,637	11,409

Regular suits in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of Decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Suits pending for over six months	No. of suits decided wholly and partly in favour of plaintiffs	Total duration in days	Average duration in days	Average number of adjournments	Remarks
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised						
District Judges...	(1937-38)	26	2	31	7	57	9	24	1	...	14	33	6	24	3	10	21	8893	228	7.5	
	(1936-37)	22	3	32	3	54	6	22	1	...	9	28	4	26	2	14	18	10398	325	16	
Subordinate Judges	(1937-38)	709	64	1713	132	2422	196	623	404	237	446	1532	128	840	68	247	1177	258410	145	4	
	(1936-37)	913	104	1665	134	2578	238	698	532	291	522	1869	174	709	64	231	1444	246740	121	4	
Munsifs	(1937-38)	1931	186	8316	670	10247	856	1854	2995	1332	2748	8262	667	1985	189	158	6046	610365	68	1.5	
	(1936-37)	2617	340	8217	805	10834	1145	1987	3312	1353	3210	8903	959	1931	186	227	6337	890053	90	1.5	
Nazim Kot Qasim	(1937-38)	45	1	133	10	178	11	65	45	22	18	142	8	36	3	5	125	5658	37	2	
	(1936-37)	28	...	133	6	161	6	45	32	16	28	116	5	45	1	...	98	5655	16	2	
Tahsildars	(1937-38)	203	29	1444	112	1647	141	225	556	416	376	1462	111	185	30	...	1035	99275	63	2	
	(1936-37)	279	72	1362	133	1641	205	186	476	459	493	1438	176	203	29	12	973	134915	84	3	
Total	(1937-38)	2914	282	11637	931	14551	1213	2791	4001	2007	3602	11431	920	3070	293	420	8404	982601	72	4	
	(1936-37)	3859	519	11409	1081	15268	1600	2938	4353	2119	4262	12354	1318	2914	282	584	8870	1287761	94	5.3	

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX VIII.

Miscellaneous Cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year				Total of decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Pending for over six months
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Contested	Decreed ex parte	Dismissed for default	Otherwise disposed of	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
District Judges ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	55	4	152	8	207	12	122	...	16	20	152	6	55	6	25
Subordinate Judges ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	292	16	556	1	848	17	250	174	82	191	681	16	167	1	35
Munsifs ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	248	...	1597	7	1845	7	380	581	267	401	1573	6	272	1	9
Nazim Kot Qasim ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	...	1	21	...	21	1	3	14	4	...	20	1	1	...	...
Tahsildars ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	8	...	198	20	206	20	16	54	43	102	197	18	9	2	...
Total ...	{ 1937-38 1936-37 }	603	21	2524	36	3127	57	771	773	412	714	2623	47	504	10	69
		736	22	3345	57	4081	79	1007	940	468	1054	3478	58	603	21	109

Execution cases in Civil Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decisions							Total of disposal	Remaining at the close of the year	Amount realized in cash
					Fully satisfied	Partly satisfied	In which no satisfaction was obtained							
							Non-service of execution warrant	Non-payment of Talbana	Non-appearance of decree-holder	Withdrawn	Otherwise disposed of			
District Judges	1937-38	899	339	1238	20	177	1	1	26	...	95	320	918	87,845 1 0
	1936-37	880	285	1165	24	137	...	1	11	4	89	266	899	1,38,082 15 9
Subordinate Judges	1937-38	2844	6828	9172	340	1830	393	527	1426	322	1792	6630	2542	2,46,970 9 0
	1936-37	3139	6210	9349	332	1762	426	762	1128	359	2236	7005	2344	2,59,491 5 6
Munsifs	1937-38	5817	18051	23868	1117	4064	1618	2504	4406	596	4098	18403	5465	1,91,835 11 8
	1936-37	6701	17763	24464	1320	3933	1441	2020	4866	394	4673	18647	5817	2,05,742 7 3
Nazim Kot Qasim	1937-38	45	334	379	21	145	...	1	49	1	106	323	56	16,173 4 0
	1936-37	87	367	454	39	172	...	4	66	6	122	409	45	8,855 14 0
Tahsildars	1937-38	376	2751	3127	155	741	344	206	531	48	749	2774	353	10,162 4 0
	1936-37	615	2763	3378	713	188	731	353	118	852	47	3002	376	11,099 12 9
Total	1937-38	9481	28303	37784	1653	6957	2356	3239	6438	967	6840	28450	9334	5,52,986 13 9
	1936-37	11422	27388	38810	2428	6192	2598	3140	6189	1615	7167	29329	9481	6,23,272 7 3

APPENDIX X.

First appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts	Year	Kind of appeals	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decisions							Total of Decisions		Remaining at the close of the year		Remarks
			Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Withdrawn	Compromised	Otherwise	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	
District Judges...	1937-38	Regular	408	24	853	34	1261	58	538	143	174	44	4	9	93	964	41	297	17	
		Execution	66	4	227	8	293	12	143	10	43	30	1	2	30	247	12	46	...	
		Miscellaneous	37	3	156	1	193	4	81	1	49	10	2	...	18	157	4	36	...	
	1936-37	Total	511	31	1236	43	1747	74	762	154	266	84	7	11	141	1368	57	379	17	
		.....	347	37	1181	51	1528	88	519	97	192	78	27	29	132	1017	57	511	31	
Subordinate Judges	1937-38	Regular	57	2	207	4	264	6	121	18	45	14	2	3	14	212	5	52	1	
		Execution	8	...	37	1	45	1	20	1	8	3	1	...	2	34	1	11	...	
		Miscellaneous	9	...	28	...	37	...	16	...	7	3	2	...	2	30	...	7	...	
	1936-37	Total	74	2	272	5	346	7	157	19	60	20	5	3	18	276	6	70	1	
		.....	101	3	270	7	371	10	178	24	57	22	5	1	18	297	8	74	2	
Total ...	1937-38	Regular	465	26	1060	38	1525	64	659	161	219	58	6	12	107	1176	46	349	18	
		Execution	74	4	264	9	338	13	163	11	51	33	2	2	32	281	13	57	...	
		Miscellaneous	46	3	184	1	230	4	97	1	56	13	4	...	20	187	4	43	...	
	1936-37	Total	585	33	1508	48	2093	81	919	173	326	104	12	14	159	1644	63	449	18	
		.....	448	40	1451	58	1899	98	697	121	249	90	32	30	150	1314	65	585	33	

Nature of cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year		Remarks
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised		Original	Revised	
Regular first appeals ...	(1937-38)	19	...	26	...	45	...	20	...	20	25	...	
" second appeals		145	6	431	4	576	10	393	8	401	183	2	
Total		164	6	457	4	621	10	413	8	421	208	2	
	(1936-37)	239	3	450	13	689	16	525	10	535	164	6	
Execution first appeals	(1937-38)	2	...	17	...	19	...	10	...	10	9	...	
" second appeals		17	1	76	1	93	2	68	2	70	25	...	
Total		19	1	93	1	112	2	78	2	80	34	...	
	(1936-37)	30	...	90	3	120	3	101	2	103	19	1	
Miscellaneous first appeals	(1937-38)	3	...	17	...	20	...	17	...	17	3	...	
" second appeals		15	...	57	...	72	...	53	...	53	19	...	
Total		18	...	74	...	92	...	70	...	70	22	...	
	(1936-37)	34	1	57	2	91	3	73	3	76	18	...	
Revision applications	(1937-38)	5	...	66	...	71	...	61	...	61	10	...	
	(1936-37)	12	...	67	...	79	...	74	...	74	5	...	

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Work done by the Chief Court.—Concl'd.

Nature of Cases	Year	Pending from last year		Instituted during the year		Total		Decided during the year		Total of decisions	Remaining at the close of the year		Remarks
		Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised		Original	Revised	
Bachat Cases ...	(1937-38)	11	...	17	...	28	...	19	...	19	9	...	
	(1936-37)	10	...	13	...	23	...	12	...	12	11	...	
Transfer applications ...	(1937-38)	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
	(1936-37)	...	...	6	...	6	...	5	...	5	1	...	
Review applications ...	(1937-38)	2	...	20	...	22	...	16	...	16	6	...	
	(1936-37)	6	...	22	...	28	...	26	...	26	2	...	
Applications to set aside the order of dismissal for default	(1937-38)	3	...	10	...	13	...	9	...	9	4	...	
	(1936-37)	5	...	10	...	15	...	12	...	12	3	...	
Applications for certificate to appeal to the Darbar ...	(1937-38)	3	...	10	...	13	...	9	...	9	4	...	
	(1936-37)	2	...	10	...	12	...	9	...	9	3	...	

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases offencewise.

Description offence.	Number instituted during	
	1936-37.	1937-38
1. Criminal conspiracy sec. 111 J. P. C.	0	0
2. Offences against the State ss. 112-121 J. P. C.	0	0
3. Offences relating to the Army ss. 122-129 J. P. C.	0	2
4. Offences against the public tranquility ss. 132-150	1,008	1,050
5. Offences by or relating to public servants ss. 151-160	12	12
6. Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, ss. 161-179 J. P. C.	336	282
7. False evidence and offences against Public justice, ss. 182-220	134	130
8. Offences relating to coin ss. 222-234	5	9
9. Offences relating to Government or Darbar stamps, ss. 235-244	5	1
10. Offences relating to weights and measures ss. 245-248	8	4
11. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ss. 250-277	22	26
12. Offences relating to religion ss. 278-285	13	15
13. Murder ss. 290 and 291 J. P. C.	32	32
14. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder sec. 292	14	15
15. Man slaughter sec. 293	14	10
16. Abetment of and attempt to commit suicide ss. 294, 295 and 298 J. P. C.	26	23
17. Attempt to commit murder sec. 296 J. P. C.	16	23
18. Attempt to commit culpable homicide sec. 297 J. P. C.	1	3
19. Thuggi sec. 300 J. P. C.	0	0
20. Miscarriage ss. 301-307 J. P. C.	3	9
21. Simple hurt ss. 312 and 313 J. P. C.	2,104	1,650
22. Grievous hurt ss. 314-327 J. P. C.	265	512
23. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ss. 330-337	239	292
24. Criminal force and assault ss. 341-347	665	599
25. Kidnapping, abduction, forced labour and slavery, ss. 352-363 J. P. C.	63	68
26. Rape sec. 365 J. P. C.	44	46
27. Unnatural offence sec. 366	9	10
28. Theft ss. 368-371	1,009	964
29. Extortion ss. 373-378	27	18
30. Robbery and Dacoity sec. 381-384 and 386-388	283	235
31. Murder in dacoity sec. 385	1	0
32. Gang cases ss. 389-391	1	0
33. Criminal Misappropriation ss. 392 and 393... ..	22	25

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases offencewise.—Concl'd.

Description of offences.	Number instituted during	
	1936-37.	1937-38.
34. Criminal Breach of trust ss. 395-398	119	149
35. Receiving stolen property ss. 400-403	84	74
36. Cheating ss. 406-409	183	164
37. Fraudulent deed and disposition of property ss. 410-413 ...	20	10
38. Mischief ss. 415-422 and 425	307	281
39. Arson ss. 423 and 424	10	15
40. Criminal trespass and house trespass ss. 432-437	362	399
41. Lurking house trespass and house breaking ss. 438-447 ...	387	343
42. Forgery ss. 450-463	5	7
43. Offences relating to trade and property marks ss. 468-475...	2	1
44. Offences relating to Bank and Currency Notes ss. 476-479	1	0
45. Criminal breach of contract of service ss. 480-482 ...	0	0
46. Bigamy ss. 484 and 485	11	14
47. Other offences relating to marriage ss. 483 and 486-488 ...	119	77
48. Defamation ss. 490-492	148	119
49. Insult and annoyance ss. 494, 495 and 499	448	480
50. Criminal Intimidation ss. 496-498	117	111
51. Security for keeping the peace and maintaining good behavior under J. Cr. P. C.	219	232
52. Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	349	312
53. Offences under the Motor Regulations	34	119
54. Offences under the Gambling Act	29	29
55. Offences under the Excise Law	174	102
56. Offences under the Police Act	241	483
57. Offences under the Municipal bye-laws	1,831	2,416
58. Offences under the Customs Regulations	42	1
59. Offences under Arms Act	5	9
60. Offences under Jails Act	6	5
61. Offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	49	41
62. Offences under other local laws	44	75
TOTAL ...	11,802	12,133

Class of Courts	Year	Pending from last year										Instituted during the year										Decided during the year										Remaining at the close of the year						Average duration (in days) of each decided case	Average number of adjournments
		Police chahans for bailable & non-bail- able offences under J. P. C.						Total				Police chahans for bailable & non-bail- able offences under J. P. C.						Total				Police chahans for bailable & non-bail- able offences under J. P. C.						Total				Police Reports		Security cases					
		Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable and non-bail- able offences under J. P. C.	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases	Chahans under laws other than J. P. C. or Cr. P. C.	Complaints for bailable & non-bailable offences under J. P. C.	Police Reports	Security cases								
Sessions Judges	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	32	...	12	...	...	44	130	...	51	...	...	181	225	9	2	13	3	19	147	193	20	...	12	...	32	12068	63	...						
		24	...	7	...	...	31	129	...	60	...	...	191	222	...	...	19	1	30	128	178	32	...	12	...	44	8848	50	...				
Assistant Ses- sions Judges	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	27	...	20	...	...	47	99	1	84	...	...	184	231	26	...	4	2	35	114	181	31	...	19	...	50	15332	85	...						
		37	...	29	...	...	66	161	...	72	...	...	234	300	13	4	21	3	18	194	253	27	...	20	...	47	21121	83	...						
District Magis- trates ...	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	241	661	537	11	7	1457	627	3281	2448	79	65	6500	7957	313	264	264	635	744	4120	6330	252	734	624	5	12	1627	297649	47	...									
		339	601	804	11	9	1764	855	2632	3197	95	83	6862	8626	477	410	799	368	780	4335	7169	241	661	537	11	7	1457	448503	63	...									
First Class Magistrates	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	129	64	520	5	6	724	706	288	2313	45	43	3895	4619	406	427	310	308	671	1551	3733	221	119	534	8	4	886	218156	58	...									
		...	...	...	...	...	...	248	121	1174	13	25	1581	1531	109	81	17	81	238	331	857	129	64	520	5	6	724	33228	39	...			
Second Class Magistrates	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	98	47	358	...	...	503	50	22	410	...	...	482	985	44	150	102	92	206	266	860	9	22	94	...	...	125	80420	94	...			
		95	47	481	...	...	623	218	51	1905	...	...	2174	2797	200	378	130	243	482	861	2234	98	47	358	...	...	503	117663	51	...			
T h i r d Class Magistrates	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	...	...	80	...	...	80	...	...	891	...	...	891	971	86	190	41	339	123	130	999	...	...	62	...	...	62	41349	45	...
		...	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	760	...	...	760	827	44	144	31	296	112	119	747	...	...	80	...	...	80	46318	62	...
Total	{ 1937-38 { 1936-37	527	772	1527	1613	2855	1612	3592	6697	124	108	12133	14988	884	1033	734	1429	1798	6328	12206	533	875	1345	13	16	2782	664974	54.5	2.5										
		495	648	1388	11	9	2551	1611	2804	7168	110	109	11802	14353	843	1017	1017	992	1661	5968	11498	527	772	1527	16	13	2855	675681	59	3									

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons cases, against whom were disposed of.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Dis- charged.	Acquitted.		Convicted	Total.
			On with- drawal.	Other- wise.		
Sessions Judges ...	1937-38	149	8	101	202	460
	1936-37	197	27	...	240	464
Asstt. Sessions Judges	1937-38	157	239	78	134	608
	1936-37	170	107	221	620	1,118
District Magistrates	1937-38	5,402	1,980	1,760	4,428	13,570
	1936-37	6,358	3,064	2,382	4,176	15,980
1st Class Magistrates	1937-38	3,829	2,959	2,448	1,371	10,507
	1936-37	979	596	1,116	261	2,952
2nd Class Magistrates	1937-38	1,491	441	569	272	2,773
	1936-37	2,940	1,419	1,733	640	6,732
3rd Class Magistrates	1937-38	1,037	584	1,411	91	3,123
	1936-37	735	429	1,263	121	2,548
TOTAL ...	1937-38	12,065	6,211	6,367	6,398	31,041
	1936-37	11,379	5,642	6,715	6,058	29,794

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XV.

Criminal miscellaneous cases in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Sessions Judges ...	1937-38	5	12	17	14	3
	1936-37	3	19	22	17	5
Asstt. Sessions Judges	1937-38	...	1	1	...	1
	1936-37	1	6	7	7	...
District Magistrates	1937-38	243	540	783	559	224
	1936-37	340	579	919	676	243
1st Class Magistrates	1937-38	23	278	301	218	83
	1936-37	...	70	70	47	23
2nd Class Magistrates	1937-38	24	58	82	66	16
	1936-37	73	137	210	186	24
3rd Class Magistrates	1937-38	5	20	25	21	4
	1936-37	9	18	27	22	5
TOTAL ...	1937-38	300	909	1,209	878	331
	1936-37	426	829	1,255	955	300

APPENDIX XVI.

Criminal Appeals in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECISION.						Total of decision.	Remaining at the close of the year.	
						Confirmed.	Modi- fied.	Re- versed.	Re- manded.	With- drawn.	Com- promi- sed.			Other- wise.
Sessions Judges	1937-38	...	101	1,001	1,102	704	199	80	22	23	5	19	1,052	50
	1936-37	...	110	941	1,051	605	189	68	29	25	9	25	950	101
Magistrates	1937-38	...	14	148	162	68	21	32	12	...	6	19	158	4
	1936-37	...	11	178	189	88	41	26	5	...	6	9	175	14
TOTAL	1937-38	...	115	1,149	1,264	772	220	112	34	23	11	38	1,210	54
	1936-37	...	121	1,119	1,240	693	230	94	34	25	15	34	1,125	115

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XVII.
Criminal revisions in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

Class of Courts.	Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.				Total of of decision.	Remaining at the close of the year.
					Rejected.	Further enquiry directed.	Referred to Chief Court.	Otherwise disposed of.		
Sessions Judges ...	1937-38	104	443	547	379	36	45	6	466	81
	1936-37	60	373	433	218	43	59	9	329	104
Magistrates ...	1937-38	5	82	87	53	15	7	9	84	3
	1936-37	21	99	120	86	18	3	8	115	5
TOTAL ...	1937-38	109	525	634	432	51	52	15	550	84
	1936-37	81	472	553	304	61	62	17	444	109

(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XVIII.

Criminal Work done by the Chief Court.

Nature of cases	Year	Pending from last year	Instituted during the year	Total	Decided during the year	Remaining at the close of the year
Criminal appeals	{ 1937-38	30	118	148	114	34
	{ 1936-37	64	150	214	184	30
Criminal Revisions	{ 1937-38	59	250	309	250	59
	{ 1936-37	77	268	345	286	59
Cases for confirmation of life sentence	{ 1937-38	6	18	24	13	11
	{ 1936-37	7	11	18	12	6
Transfer applications	{ 1937-38	6	43	49	49	...
	{ 1936-37	1	30	31	25	6

-(Vide Chapter IV)

APPENDIX XIX.

List of Laws and Rules in force on 31st August, 1938.

- (1) Jaipur Opium Act, 1924.
- (2) Grants-in-aid Rules for Schools, 1924.
- (3) Jaipur Excise Law, 1924.
- (4) Do. Laws Act, 1924.
- (5) Do. Penal Code, 1924.
- (6) Do. Evidence Act, 1924.
- (7) Rules regarding Flour Mills worked by oil engines, 1925.
- (8) Rules regarding appeals to the Durbar against Chief Court, 1925.
- (9) Jaipur Limitation Act, 1925.
- (10) Do. Court of Wards Act, 1925.
- (11) Do. Court Fees Act, 1925.
- (12) Do. Motor Regulations, 1925.
- (13) Do. Ginning Factory Rules, 1926.
- (14) Do. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1926.
- (15) Do. Stamp Act, 1927.
- (16) Do. Charitable Trust Act, 1927.
- (17) Do. Escheat of Property Ordinance, 1927.
- (18) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them, 1927.
- (19) Rules regarding tilling of fallow land, 1927.
- (20) Jaipur Municipal Regulations, 1927.
- (21) Rules regarding issue of Pattas for Immoveable properties in Sambhar Shamlat Area, 1928.
- (22) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops, 1928.
- (23) Shooting Rules, 1928.
- (24) Rules regarding payment of the bills of the Electric Department, 1928.
- (25) Rules relating to prohibition of Nata Cess, 1928.
- (26) Rules regarding levy of taxes or fees by the Thikanas on Motor Cars, etc., 1928.
- (27) Rules regarding issue of licenses for Wireless Receiving Stations to private persons, 1928.
- (28) Rules regarding introduction of Raj Service Stamps, 1928.
- (29) Rules prohibiting the renting of houses built on the lands granted by the State on concession rates, 1929.
- (30) Rules prohibiting the use of signboards on tinsheds and buildings and posting of posters in the Bazar of Jaipur City, 1929.
- (31) Rules for constructing either a building or a compound on the lands lying without compound within the Jaipur Municipal Area, 1929.
- (32) Rules regarding Nata in the Jaipur State, 1929.
- (33) Rules regarding grant of lands on Nazrana, 1929.
- (34) Jaipur Police Act, 1929.
- (35) Rules regarding suspension of State servants and grant of subsistence allowance during the period of suspension, 1929.
- (36) Rules regarding grazing of cattle in grass farm birs, 1929.
- (37) Rules prohibiting the Panchpana Thikanas from realising any cess in the form of Hunda Bhara or the like on conveyances and animals plying on hire, 1929.
- (38) Rules regarding introduction of Certificate of Posting in the Raj Post Offices, 1929.
- (39) Rules abolishing the use of Kath (Stock), 1929.
- (40) Rules regarding realisation by the State of Revenue due to Ijardars and other State Grantees and Ijardars, 1930.

- (41) Jaipur Factories Act, 1930.
- (42) Do. Criminal Tribes Act, 1930.
- (43) Do. Fishing Rules, 1930.
- (44) Do. Contempt of Court Act, 1930.
- (45) Do. Insolvency Rules, 1930.
- (46) Rules to regulate sale, and import for sale, of Arms and Ammunition in Jaipur State, 1930.
- (47) Rules regarding fees to be charged on Non-judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other officers, 1930.
- (48) Rules for management of Prisons in the Jaipur State, 1931.
- (49) Rules relating to control of Public Meetings, 1931.
- (50) Malba Rules, 1931.
- (51) Compassionate Allowance Rules, 1931.
- (52) Jaipur Customs Regulations, 1931.
- (53) Land Acquisition Regulations for Jaipur Municipal Area, 1931.
- (54) Rules relating to appointment, dismissal etc. of Patels of Khalsa villages, 1931.
- (55) Rules prohibiting the use of Red Plates on cars by the Thikanas, 1931.
- (56) Rules regarding issue of Pattas, 1931.
- (57) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1931.
- (58) Tenancy Rules for Chakbandi villages, 1931.
- (59) State Veterinary Department Rules, 1932.
- (60) Jaipur State Petroleum Rules, 1932.
- (61) Rules prohibiting the use of ranks as "Lieutenant," "Captain," etc. unless he holds Commission or has been granted by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, 1932.
- (62) Scale of diet fixed for judgment-debtors committed to prison in execution of Civil decrees, 1932.
- (63) Rules to regulate possession, sale, transfer etc. of Revolvers and Pistols, 1932.
- (64) Rules regarding insertion of word "Jaipur" or "Jaipur State" after the name of the Thikana and before "Rajputana" in the address given on correspondence emanating from their Thikanas, 1932.
- (65) Rules prohibiting manufacture of Arms in the shape of stick, fountainpen or stylograph, 1933.
- (66) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.
- (67) Rules against instigation to the illegal refusal to the payment of certain liabilities, 1934.
- (68) Rules regarding charging of Batta in the Raj Post Offices, 1934.
- (69) Rules prescribing scale of fee payable to the State and Registration Office, 1934.
- (70) Pension Rules for the Jaipur State Forces, 1934.
- (71) Rules regulating the conduct of State servants, 1934.
- (72) Regulations for supply of water in Jaipur City, 1935.
- (73) Rules for Aerated waters, 1935.
- (74) Plague Regulations, 1935.
- (75) Byelaws for regulating manufactured preparation for sale of flour and further inspection of flour mills, 1935.
- (76) Byelaws regulating the use of bicycles within Jaipur Municipal Area, 1935.
- (77) Regulations relating to the quarrying of stones by Thikanas, 1935.
- (78) Building Rules approved by the Town Improvement Committee, Jaipur, 1935.
- (79) Rules regarding intimation of death of landholders for purposes of Matni, 1936.
- (80) Jaipur Appeal, Review, and Revision Rules in respect of Revenue and Executive orders, 1936.
- (81) Rules relating to recovery of Postage due on all classes of Postal articles, 1936.
- (82) Byelaws regulating the licensing and use of hand-carts, 1936.
- (83) Rules for Printing Presses, 1936.
- (84) Rules for the advance of loans to Thikanedars by the State, 1936.

- (85) Rules stopping the realisation of the cess known as "Wirsa" of Chowdhries and Qanoongoes, in Khalsa villages as well as in villages held in Jagir, Udak, Inam etc., 1936.
- (86) Rules regarding Parkhai of money by Navisandas of Tehsils, 1936.
- (87) Rules regarding transfer of buildings constructed on the land granted free of Nazrana, 1936.
- (88) Rules regarding repairs and construction of houses in the district, 1936.
- (89) Rules to control the manufacture, sale and unlawful possession of groundnut oil in the Jaipur State, 1936.
- (90) Rules regarding use of plain paper for executing security bonds for taking Taqavi loans by cultivators, 1937.
- (91) Rules regarding the scale for the payment of travelling expenses of witnesses attending Civil Courts in the Jaipur State, 1937.
- (92) Byelaws for the regulation and control of Hotels and Restaurants within the limits of the Jaipur Municipality, 1937.
- (93) Rules fixing the dates for realisation of State dues by the Revenue Department, 1937.
- (94) Rules regarding acceptance of G. P. Notes as security, 1937.
- (95) Rules for the occupation of Dak Bungalows, and P. W. D. Rest-houses in the Jaipur State, 1937.
- (96) Byelaws for the control and management of Tharries, 1937.
- (97) Rules regarding realisation of Raj dues from Khalsa cultivators in Chakbandi villages, 1937.
- (98) Rules for the inspection of Judicial Records in the Sambhar Shamlat Area, 1937.
- (99) Tenancy Rules for non-Chakbandi villages, 1937.
- (100) Rules relating to levy of Royalty in the Panchpana areas, 1937.
- (101) Rules regarding cattle accidents on the Jaipur State Railway, 1937.
- (102) Rules regarding non-acceptance of Appeals etc. relating to cases of a Revenue Judicial nature sent by post, 1937.
- (103) Court Martial Regulations, 1937.
- (104) Revised rules for the regulation and control of Hackney carriages plying for hire, 1937.
- (105) Rules regarding Pattas in the Sambhar Shamlat Area, 1937.
- (106) Rules for the regulation of the Holi Gher at Sambhar, 1938.
- (107) Procedure to be adopted regarding service of summons in the Revenue cases, 1938.
- (108) Bill for the protection of State grants, 1938.
- (109) Public Societies Regulations, 1938.
- (110) The Jaipur Village Panchayat Act, 1938.
- (111) Formation of a Rural Development Committee, 1938.
- (112) Orders not to charge Royalty on stones quarried for construction of religious and charitable institutions, 1938.
- (113) Adoption of the rules in force in British India for cutting and breaking of Kaldar coins at the Jaipur State Railway cash office, 1938.

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XX.

Extradition cases between the Jaipur Government and British India and other States for 1937-38.

Serial No.	State.	Extradition demanded by the Jaipur Government.	Extradition granted to the Jaipur Government.	Extradition demanded from the Jaipur Government.	Extradition granted by the Jaipur Government.
1.	Alwar	19	15	23	20
2.	Bharatpur	2	2	11	11
3.	Bikaner	2	1	12	9
4.	British India including the Government Railway Police.	25	18	36	33
5.	Bundi	5	1	5	3
6.	Gwalior	1	1	2	2
7.	Indore	0	0	3	3
8.	Jhalawar	0	0	1	1
9.	Jodhpur	13	7	16	13
10.	Karauli	2	2	6	6
11.	Kishengarh	2	1	13	1
12.	Kotah	1	1	0	0
13.	Loharu	0	0	4	4
14.	Nabha	6	6	6	6
15.	Patiala	5	4	7	7
16.	Tonk	8	8	9	9
17.	Udaipur	0	0	9	5
Total ...		91	67	163	133

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Cost, Strength and other particulars of the Jaipur Lancers.

Year.	State Officers.	Indian Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	Attached personnel.	Grand Total.	Animals.		Cost of Upkeep.	Remarks.
							Horses.	Bullocks.		
1936-37	14	19	488	521	B. S. O. ... 1 S. V. O. ... 1 V. A. S. ... 1 I. O. Cadets ... 2 Vety: Dressers ... 4 Total 9	530	508	12	Rs. a. p. 4,40,118 14 6	
1937-38	13	19	493	525	V. A. S. ... 2 Vety: Dressers, .. 4 Total 6	531	508	11	Rs. a. p. 4,45,968 4 0	

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the 1st Bn. Jaipur Infantry.

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	Total	Horses	Mules	Actual Expenditure
							Rs. a. p.
1936-37 ...	Cadet ... 13	Jemadar Cadet 1 23	742	779	8	36	3,16,633 11 3
	Total ... 13	Total ... 24					
1937-38 ...	Cadets ... 10	Jemadar Cadets 2 23	743	782	7	33	3,11,040 11 6
	Total ... 14	Total ... 25					

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur State Transport Corps.

Year	Total No. at the commencement of the year	Recruited and received by Transfer during the year	Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted or transferred during the year	Total at the end of the year	State Officers	Indian Officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Total	Animals	Actual Expenditure
												Rs. a. p.
1936-37...	270	44	2	4	26	282	2	4	276	282	416	1,84,601 2 6
1937-38...	286	17	3	...	16	284	2	3	279	284	424	1,82,850 4 3

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXIV.

*Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the
Sawai Man Guards, Jaipur.*

Year	State Officers	Indian Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Horses	Actual Expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1936-37 ...	18	5	561	684	5	3,15,102 12 5
1937-38 ...	23	6	619	648	5	3,22,996 3 10

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXV.

*Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the
2nd Bn. Jaipur Infantry, Jaipur.*

Year	State Officers	Other Commissioned Officers	N. C. Os. and Men	Chargers	Ponies	Actual Expenditure
						Rs. a. p.
1936-37 ...	4	10	309	3	6	85,227 5 3
1937-38 ...	4	10	309	3	6	99,233 11 6

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Jaipur Artillery Magazine.

Year.	State Officers.	Indian Officers.	N. C. Os. and Men.	Followers.	Total.	Animals.	Actual expenditure.
1936-37 	2	3	89	38	132	37	Rs. 31,176-11-9.
1937-38 	2	4	88	34	128	30 Bullocks. 1 Horse. }	Rs. 29,887-13-6.

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing Strength, Cost and other particulars of Lonsdowne Military Hospital.

Year.	State Officers.	Indian Officers.	I. O. Rs & Followers.	Total.	Cases treated in main Hospital civil outdoor	Cases treated in Military Inspection rooms.	Cases treated in Indoor	Expenditure.
1936-37	2	2	Compounders 11 Followers. 21 Clerk 1 TOTAL 33	37	16709	16264	709	Rs. 28,452-2-0
1937-38	2	2	Compounders 11 Followers 21 Clerk 1 TOTAL 33	37	15681	15824	666	Rs. 25,856-7-9

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and Education of the Police
for the year 1937-1938.

Designation.	Number.	Pay.	Cost.	Number able to read and write.	Remarks.
Inspector General of Police.	1	Rs. a. p. 2197 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2197 8 0	1	
Dy-Inspector General of Police.	1	650 0 0	650 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Special).	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Local)	5	200-10-300	1290 7 0	5	
Personal Assistant to the Inspector General Police.	1	200-10-300	280 0 0	1	
Superintendent, C. I. D.	1	275 0 0	275 0 0	1	
Supdt. of Police (Local).	1	150-10-200	200 0 0	1	
Probationary Supdt. of Police	1	150 0 0	150 0 0	1	
Police Prosecutor.	1	100-5-125	125 0 0	1	
Inspectors 1st Grade.	3	125 0 0	375 0 0	3	
„ 2nd „	4	100 0 0	400 0 0	4	
„ 3rd „	11	90 0 0	990 0 0	11	
Traffic Inspector.	1	75-5-100	85 0 0	1	
Sub-Inspectors 1st Grade.	13	70 0 0	910 0 0	13	
„ 2nd „	20	60 0 0	1200 0 0	20	
„ 3rd „	53	50 0 0	2650 0 0	51	
Clerks.	40	...	1511 13 0	40	Ranging from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 100/-.
Head Constables 1st Grade.	34	30 0 0	1020 0 0	281	
„ 2nd „	46	25 0 0	1150 0 0		
„ 3rd „	122	20 0 0	2440 0 0		
„ 4th „	94	15 0 0	1410 0 0		
Constables. 1st Grade.	454	13 0 0	5902 0 0	206	
„ 2nd „	673	12 0 0	8076 0 0		
„ 3rd „	773	11 0 0	8503 0 0		
Menials.	25	...	215 0 0		Ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 13/-
Jamadars and Chaukidars.	260	...	2566 3 6		Ranging from Rs. 6/- to Rs. 17/-
Allowances to Mounted Police.	226	...	2645 0 0		55 @ Rs. 17/- and 171 @ Rs. 10/-.
Total ...	2865		47491/15/6		

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX

Statement of Crime of the Jaipur

Offences.	Year.	CASES.														
		Reported.	Expunged.	Balance.	Not-investigated.	Investigated.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Untraced.	In which accused absconding.	In which accused declared lunatic.	Discharged on appeal.	In which accused died while pending.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.
Heinous ...	1937-38	54	3	51	...	51	12	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	15	16
	1936-37	62	3	59	...	59	25	2	...	10	1	...	...	...	11	10
Section 107, 108, C. P. C.	1937-38	112	...	112	...	112	83	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	1936-37	76	...	76	...	76	51	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Cattle thefts...	1937-38	456	47	409	...	409	90	25	...	220	4	...	2	...	19	49
	1936-37	364	34	330	...	330	67	16	...	194	3	...	...	...	20	30
Ordinary thefts	1937-38	801	108	693	36	657	171	40	...	349	6	...	...	...	48	43
	1936-37	641	102	542	16	526	138	35	5	274	11	3	...	...	36	24
Burglary & House-breaking	1937-38	960	75	885	4	981	153	39	...	550	10	...	1	...	37	91
	1936-37	923	72	851	1	850	132	35	...	567	2	1	2	1	33	77
Other Offences	1937-38	1299	167	1132	20	1112	324	119	74	119	71	...	3	...	296	106
	1936-37	1224	140	1084	21	1063	313	117	82	115	24	1	1	2	313	95
TOTAL ...	1937-38	3682	400	3282	60	3222	833	250	74	1242	92	...	7	...	419	305
	1936-37	3293	351	2942	38	2904	726	223	87	1160	41	5	3	3	419	237

XXIX.

State.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.						No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.
Arrested.	Released under section 162 C. P. C.	Sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted and discharged.	Acquitted as compounded.	Died.	Declared lunatic.	Absconding.	Discharged on appeal.	Pending in Court.	Pending in Police.	Stolen.			Recovered.				
												Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
178	2	175	44	15	2	...	...	3	2	112	1	17773	13	0	4477	6	0	15	7
152	1	146	47	30	...	...	...	12	...	69	5	4856	6	0	1028	0	0	14	6
126	...	126	84	34	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...
77	...	77	54	16	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...
199	3	196	124	41	1	...	...	10	3	27	...	35053	1	3	15835	8	0	396	201
169	2	163	89	34	...	...	...	8	...	40	4	24095	1	0	12840	8	0	326	163
379	13	366	207	83	...	...	...	8	...	76	...	30556	4	6	11182	9	6	662	292
309	1	304	163	60	2	...	...	10	4	75	4	34525	11	10½	9324	13	7½	521	239
348	1	347	202	68	...	...	...	12	1	76	...	129142	15	6	34206	5	9	737	217
323	2	319	175	67	...	1	1	8	1	74	2	115766	8	3	19314	2	9	733	177
1864	50	1752	509	292	161	...	...	104	5	785	62	5892	10	9	7786	12	0	53	71
1703	39	1606	468	269	170	...	...	115	1	698	58	4561	1	6	5017	9	9	42	71
3094	69	2962	1170	533	164	...	...	137	11	1084	63	218418	13	0	73488	9	3	1863	788
2733	45	2615	996	476	172	1	1	153	6	963	73	183804	12	7½	47525	2	1½	1636	656

APPENDIX XXX.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

APPENDIX XXX.

Population in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1936-37.							1937-38.								
	Convicts		Under-trials		Civil		Total	Convicts		Under-trials		Civil		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Number at the beginning of the year	996	20	278	3	2	...	1299	1105	20	78	4	8	...	1224		
Admission during the year	1837	55	876	20	30	...	2833	1642	55	830	23	22	...	2572		
Total	2833	75	1154	32	41	...	4135	2747	84	908	27	30	...	3796		
Released during the year	1719	46	1075	28	33	...	2901	1886	61	765	27	25	...	2764		
Death during the year	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total	1728	46	1076	28	33	...	2911	1894	61	765	27	25	...	2772		
Number at the end of the year	1105	29	78	4	8	...	1224	853	23	143	...	5	...	1024		

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Cost of Maintenance of prisoners in the

(Vide Chapter V)

APPENDIX XXXI.

Cost of Maintenance of prisoners in the Central Jail, Jaipur.

	1936-37	1937-38
Daily average population
Total cost of feeding prisoners
Annual average feeding per prisoner
Total cost of clothing prisoners
Average clothing per prisoner
Total annual expenditure on the Jail
Average cost per prisoner
Annual expenditure on raw materials
Value of manufactured goods
Profit
Daily average number of prisoners employed in factories
Average income per prisoner

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement of Rainfall.

(Vide Chapter VI)

Name of Tehsil	1937										1938						Total										
	September		October		November		December		January		February		March		April			May		June		July		August			
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.		In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.		
Sawai Jaipur	1	93	3	73	3	53	1	82	11	1
Chaksu	1	99	...	...	0	10	0	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	53	5	46	2	59	16	40
Amber	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	1	40	3	85	12	7
Jamwa Rangath	3	73	...	...	0	10	...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	0	8	...	...	2	56	4	20	2	57	15	24
Torawati	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	3	0	1	70	10	56
Bairath	4	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	37	...	...	...	...	0	9	...	...	2	81	2	97	1	93	12	89
Sambhar	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	...	...	3	15	2	66	1	16	9	9
Mouzzamabad	1	71	...	...	0	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	18	...	...	3	87	3	21	2	44	12	09
Danta Rangarh	5	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	52	2	78	0	9	12	64
Malpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	84	4	3	1	56	9	63
Toda Raisingh	3	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	10	13	1	78	20	15
Nowai	1	77	0	20	...	...	...	...	0	47	...	...	...	...	0	25	...	...	4	74	6	48	2	64	16	55
Shekhawati	2	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	62	...	...	...	...	0	12	...	...	3	30	3	45	2	40	12	44
Hindaun	7	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	37	...	...	6	50	9	91	1	14	26	25
Ghonsla	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	45	...	...	...	...	0	46	...	...	6	5	9	31	4	27	24	63

Statement of Rainfall.—concd.

Name of Tehsil	1937				1938								Total												
	September		October		November		December		January		February			March		April		May		June		July		August	
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.		In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.
Mahwa	...	4	98	...	...	...	0	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Todabhim	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	0	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangapur	...	1	91	...	...	...	0	62	0	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wazirpur	...	2	31	...	...	...	0	11	0	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadoti	...	1	98	...	...	...	...	...	0	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamanwas	...	3	30	...	...	...	0	10	0	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sawai Madhopur	...	7	40	...	...	...	...	...	0	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandar	...	4	44	0	12	...	...	0	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonli	...	1	35	0	50	...	...	0	20	0	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malarna	...	2	90	...	...	...	...	0	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dausa	...	2	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalsote	...	2	95	...	...	...	...	0	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baswa	...	2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sikrai	...	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kot Qasim	...	2	81	...	...	...	...	...	0	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average :—15'·96 cents.																									

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in Dewani, Eastern Division,
Jaipur, 1937-38.

Particular of Cattle	Name of Nizamats					
	Dausa	S. Madhopur	Hindaun	Gangapur	Kot-Qasim	Total
Bull	93	56	56	69	20	294
Bullocks	32,915	31,094	22,830	17,670	3,144	1,07,653
Cows	39,274	46,229	33,968	40,692	4,100	1,64,363
Calves	33,466	36,201	26,901	28,398	3,993	1,28,959
He-buffaloes	2,389	724	484	380	14	3,991
She-buffaloes	19,766	22,710	19,152	16,297	2,050	79,975
Young-buffaloes..	19,099	14,894	14,869	12,221	1,932	63,015
Sheep	13,104	13,426	13,907	6,954	686	48,077
Goats	57,536	93,400	23,156	21,323	1,575	1,96,990
Horses	291	466	310	669	47	1,783
Mares	623	373	287	358	96	1,737
Young Horses and Mares	123	80	56	84	7	350
Mules	30	...	1	8	1	40
Asses	2,937	3,746	3,531	2,372	370	12,956
Camels... ..	10,058	459	539	338	248	11,642
Ploughs	24,035	12,148	11,363	10,874	479	58,899
Carts	4,178	4,480	3,004	4,003	513	16,178
Total	2,60,017	2,80,486	1,74,414	1,62,710	19,275	8,96,902

Statement of Agricultural Stock in the Dewani, Western Division, Jaipur, 1937-38.

Particular of cattle	Nizamut S. Jaipur	Nizamut Amber	Nizamut Malpura	Nizamut Torawati	Nizamut Sambhar	Total
Bulls	72	24	184	42	143	465
Bullocks	18,154	14,402	48,235	9,846	11,655	1,02,292
Cows	44,867	17,506	1,02,136	10,712	32,236	2,07,457
Calves	36,667	19,003	42,902	5,520	13,929	1,18,021
He-buffaloes	1,592	440	2,053	185	910	5,180
She-buffaloes	15,919	9,583	29,040	11,261	7,016	72,819
Young buffaloes..	13,489	8,009	23,714	7,433	4,232	56,877
Sheep	27,255	11,714	2,90,233	8,157	34,760	3,72,119
Goat	38,147	26,265	95,743	21,456	19,272	2,00,883
Horses	319	100	310	88	115	932
Mares	206	96	761	132	144	1,339
Young Horses and Mares	92	26	315	8,945	47	9,425
Asses	25	6	26	...	10	67
Mules	1,909	734	1,543	1,471	1,675	7,332
Camels	736	564	316	724	366	2,706
Ploughs	13,931	4,531	1,504	4,491	4,413	28,870
Carts	14,396	1,327	8,989	902	2,169	27,783
Total	2,27,776	1,14,330	6,48,004	91,365	1,33,092	12,14,567

APPENDIX XXXIV.

Price of Food Grains in Jaipur City.

Food Grains.	1937					1938										Average.										
	September.		October.		November.		December.		January		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.			
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.		Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	
Wheat ...	11	11	12	5	11	14	11	10	11	10	11	15	12	2	12	12	13	1	12	0	13	0	13	0	12	4
Barley ...	13	13	19	6	19	3	13	13	18	10	19	2	19	8	19	2	18	14	13	0	17	12	17	11	18	11½
Jowar ...	15	10	18	13	19	6	18	10	17	6	18	7	18	13	19	4	18	10	18	15	17	8	17	6	18	3½
Bajra ...	14	1	17	12	16	5	14	14	14	14	15	8	16	2	17	14	17	10	16	10	16	10	16	12	16	4
Maize ...	16	14	21	11	20	13	19	4	19	8	20	0	20	0	21	5	21	2	19	12	18	12	18	6	19	12½

(Vide Chapter VI)

APPENDIX XXXV.

Receipts of Customs Department.

Serial No.	Name of Commodity.	Income during 1936-37.	Income during 1937-38.	Remarks.
1	Gur Shakkar	43,798 14 9	40,732 11 9	
2	Sugar	98,033 6 0	91,095 4 0	
3	Ghee	51,518 13 6	56,007 6 9	
4	Til seeds and country oil ...	11,628 3 3	16,467 0 3	
5	Hides & skins (tanned & untanned)	37,595 13 0	20,206 12 9	
6	Iron	27,424 9 9	32,849 10 9	
7	Gold	114 0 0	114 13 6	
8	Silver	16,082 8 0	18,663 7 6	
9	Cotton	99,393 12 9	22,254 12 3	
10	Cotton unginned	3,046 14 9	550 14 0	
11	Wool	47,536 5 0	24,531 5 0	
12	Cloth Fine	2,44,946 14 6	2,42,100 15 3	
13	Coarse cloth	990 13 6	844 2 6	
14	Foreign yarn	11,153 14 9	12,742 14 0	
15	Cattle	53,028 3 0	69,287 7 3	
16	Goats and Sheep etc.	19,434 11 3	24,630 10 0	
17	Kirana	36,960 12 3	43,285 7 6	
18	Rice	72,954 9 3	70,457 7 9	
19	Zeera	1,74,498 12 6	1,86,542 6 3	
20	Khara	14,289 2 0	10,604 2 3	
21	Cotton seeds and oil cakes ...	49,481 3 9	55,210 11 3	
22	Babul Bark	1,347 13 3	1,378 9 3	
23	Fire Wood	377 13 3	142 8 3	
24	Coal and Cinder	14,533 4 6	14,512 15 3	
25	Manihari	87,497 11 6	95,906 3 3	
26	Kerosene oil in tins and bulk ...	26,700 14 3	28,261 14 3	
27	Income from other smaller heads...	1,89,213 3 3	1,85,582 10 9	
	TOTAL ...	14,33,583 1 6	13,64,965 3 6	
28	Income from other sources inclusive of Kot Qasim ...	81,505 1 3	73,702 11 3	
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,15,088 2 9	14,38,667 14 9	

Serial No.	Name of roads	From	To	Length						Remarks
				Metalled		Unmetalled		Total		
				Miles	Fur.	Miles	Fur.	Miles	Fur.	
1	Ajmer Road	...	...	52	1 1/2	...	...	52	1 1/2	
2	Agra Road	...	...	75	5	...	...	75	5	
3	Basi Link Road	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
4	Bananwas F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	6	
5	Bairath Road	...	...	15	2	...	...	15	2	
6	Bandikui Shamshan Bhooni F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	0	7	0	7	
7	Bijak-ki-Doongri F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	
8	Bhankri Quarry Road	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	6	
9	Bandikui Road	...	...	0	3 1/2	...	...	0	3 1/2	
10	Bairath Dharamshala F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	0	4	0	4	
11	Bairath Dispensary F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	0	2 1/2	0	2 1/2	
12	Bairath Tehsil F. W. Road	...	...	...	...	0	2 1/2	0	2 1/2	

13	Chaksu Link Road	...	26th M. Tonk Road	...	Chaksu Rly. Station	...	3	0	...	3	0
14	City and Suburbs Roads	...	Within City etc.	...	Including suburbs	...	51	6	...	51	6
15	Durgapura Bund Road	...	6th M. Tonk Road	...	Durgapura Bund...	...	1	6	...	1	6
16	Dausa S. Madhopur Road	...	Dausa	...	S. Madhopur Town	...	62	4	4	67	0
17	Dausa Dagota F. W. Road	...	32nd M. Agra Road	...	Dagota	...	10	2	6	16	2
18	Gangapur Bharoti F. W. Road	...	Gangapur	...	Bharoti	...	...	...	27	27	0
19	Gangapur Lalot F. W. Road	...	Gangapur	...	Lalot	...	...	...	26	26	0
20	Gangapur Railway Station Road	...	Gangapur Rly. Station	...	Gangapur Town	...	0	6	...	0	6
21	Hawa Sarak Jaipur	...	4th M. Ajmer Road	...	Road from Residency	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
22	Hindoun Ry. Station Link Road	...	Hindoun Rly. Station	...	32nd Mile M. K. Road	...	0	3	...	0	3
23	Hindoun City Road	...	34th Mile, M. K. Road	...	Hindoun City	...	0	3	...	0	3
24	Hindoun Gangapur F. W. Road	...	38th " do.	...	Gangapur	...	1	0	22	23	4
25	Jhir Rly. Station Link Road	...	20th " Agra Road	...	Jhir Rly. Station	...	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
26	Do. do.	...	19th " do.	...	Do. do.	...	0	4	...	0	4
27	Jasthana Bonli F. W. Road	...	38th Mile, D. S. M. Road	...	Bonli Tehsil	...	...	...	10	10	4
28	Jatwara Rly. Station Link Road	...	26th Mile, Agra Road	...	Jatwara Rly. Station	...	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	Kothoon Lalot F. W. Road	...	Kothoon	...	Lalot	...	...	...	25	25	0
30	Mandawar Karouli Road	...	Mandawar Cotton Press	...	Karouli Boundary	...	43	2	...	43	2
31	Malarna Rly. Station F. W. Road...	...	21st M. Gangapur Bharoti Road	...	Malarna Rly. Station	...	...	...	7	7	4

Roads in the Jaipur State, (1937-38.)

Serial No.	Name of roads	From	To	Length						Remarks		
				Metalled		Unmetalled		Total				
				Miles	Fur.	Miles	Fur.	Miles	Fur.			
32	Malpura Road	...	...	Malpura	...	...	...	46	6	46	6	
33	Malpura Torri Road	Malpura	...	Torri	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	
34	Naila Road	9th Mile, Agra Road	...	Nailagarh	...	...	...	3	6½	3	6½	
35	Naraina Malpura F. W. Road	Naraina	...	Malpura	...	...	...	5	4	33	4	39 0
36	Newai Rly. Station Link Road	42nd Mile, Tonk Road	...	Newai Rly. Station	...	...	...	0	7	...	...	0 7
37	Pataunda Mahabir Road	Shri Mahabir Rly. Station	...	Shri Mahabir Temple	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	4 1
38	Queen's Road Jaipur	5th Mile, Ajmer Road	...	Cavalry Barracks via Jharkhand.	...	...	...	1	5½	...	...	1 5½
39	Ramgarh F. W. Road	Jaipur City	...	Ramgarh Bund	...	...	...	16	0	3	4	19 4
40	Rajmahal Deoli Road	Dolpura	...	Rajmahal	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8 0
41	Sanganer Rly. Station Link Road	Sanganer Town	...	Sanganer Rly. Station	...	...	...	4	3¼	...	...	4 3¼
42	S. Madhopur Rly. Station Link Rd.	Rly. Station, S. Madhopur	...	64th Mile, D. S. M. Road	...	...	...	0	2	...	...	0 2
43	Do. Pali F. W. Road	S. Madhopur via Baronda	...	Pali	...	...	...	...	...	19	4	19 4
44	Do. Khandar F. W. Road.	14th M. S. Madhopur Pali Road	...	Khandar	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	10 4
45	Shoedaspura Rly. Station Link Rd.	17th Mile, Tonk Road	...	Shoedaspura Rly. Station	...	...	...	0	4	...	...	0 4

46	Sikrai F. W. Road ...	...	56th Mile, Agre Road ...	...	Sikrai Tehsil ...	...	...	...	3	0	3	0
47	Sri Madhopur Rly. Station Link Rd.	...	Sri Madhopur Rly. Station	...	Thana in Town ...	...	0	6	...	...	0	6
48	Toda Bhim Road ...	...	15½ Mile, M. K. Road ...	...	Toda Bhim ...	...	9	2	...	...	9	2
49	Tori Toda Rai Singh F. W. Road...	...	Tori Bund ...	...	Toda Rai Singh ...	...	3	0	11	0	14	0
50	Tonk Road ...	...	Sanganer Gate, Jaipur ...	...	State Boundary ...	...	46	7½	...	...	46	7½
51	Torawati Road ...	...	Jaipur City ...	...	Paota Dak Bungalow	...	54	1	0	7	55	0
52	Tonk Deoli Road ...	...	Bharna ...	...	Panwar (Dolpura)	...	15	½	...	...	15	½
					Grand Total	...	543	6½	225	7	769	5½

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Receipts of the Jaipur State.

Major Heads					1936—37			1937—38		
(a) SERVICE HEADS:—					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	Land Revenue	...	...	...	44,46,945	7	8½	42,41,253	11	2
II.	Tribute	...	...	...	6,16,049	6	9	6,68,403	9	3
III.	Matmi	...	...	...	61,611	3	9	85,762	15	0
IV.	Customs	...	...	...	14,85,589	3	2	14,04,200	10	3
V.	Excise	...	...	...	8,06,563	15	0	7,90,655	15	0
VI.	Forests	...	...	...	92,229	7	3	1,18,065	15	6
VII.	Stamps	...	...	...	3,77,807	2	9	4,03,412	7	3
VIII.	Railways	...	...	...	13,20,825	4	2	13,36,993	15	8
IX.	Salt	...	...	...	8,55,057	4	0	8,64,972	6	0
X.	Interest	...	...	...	21,22,428	15	10	22,26,538	11	1
XI.	Post Office	...	...	...	81,921	7	2	80,544	0	5
XII.	Mint	...	...	...	4,294	14	9	5,968	7	6
XIII.	Courts of Law	...	...	...	91,254	5	3	81,089	11	6
XIV.	Jails	...	...	...	90,017	9	0	94,259	13	3
XV.	Police	...	...	...	8,825	10	3	6,316	2	6
XVI.	Public Works Department	...	...	...	1,86,678	9	0	1,92,013	1	5
XVII.	Mines	...	...	...	1,14,713	3	7	1,15,148	9	9
XVIII.	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,045	1	9
XIX.	Electricity	...	...	...	3,78,556	11	9	4,11,091	13	7
XX.	Scientific, Industrial and Miscellaneous Works	...	...	...	74,888	3	7	12,880	8	3
XXI.	Military	...	...	...	46,104	9	3	43,011	12	4
XXII.	Bakshikahana Jagir	...	...	...	7,61,321	12	9	7,84,994	4	9
XXIII.	Municipality	...	...	...	92,532	10	3	1,04,504	10	6
XXIV.	Karkhanejat	...	...	...	60,057	0	5	41,085	12	0
XXV.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5,19,575	15	4	5,79,795	13	8
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS)...					1,46,95,850	0	8½	1,48,35,009	15	4
(b) DEBT HEADS :—					...			...
	Investments	...	...	...	1,11,016	0	0	...		
	Deposits	...	...	...	8,39,393	8	9	6,35,908	15	9½
	Advances	...	...	...	22,85,892	12	1	14,65,326	10	½
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS) ...					32,36,302	4	10	21,01,235	9	10
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS)					1,79,32,152	5	6½	1,69,36,245	9	2

(Vide Chapter VIII)

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Expenditure of the Jaipur State.

Major Heads	1936--37			1937--38		
(a) SERVICE HEADS:—						
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Refunds	9,899	9	3	8,739	8	0
2. Assignments & Compensation	57,051	0	3	59,785	6	7
3. Land Revenue	7,79,176	2	5	8,45,583	15	8
4. Customs & Excise	2,51,574	4	6	2,48,698	4	2
5. Forests	99,492	6	6	96,718	15	0
6. Post Office	59,854	15	0	61,898	6	6
7. Mint	6,963	15	0	6,835	8	9
8. General Administration	5,90,675	1	2	6,04,824	3	2
9. Law and Justice... ..	2,79,064	2	2	2,85,632	2	7
10. Registration	2,589	5	6	2,584	4	6
11. Jails	1,86,431	7	6	1,95,701	11	10
12. Police	7,74,821	14	11	7,88,855	6	6
13. Education	6,83,234	7	7	6,87,896	4	10
14. Medical	4,32,621	4	9	4,21,542	13	11
15. Municipality	2,04,041	15	0	1,98,704	2	9
16. Palace	14,80,735	11	7	2 c.m. 14,18,255	8	2
17. Military	15,89,007	11	4	16,31,283	13	2
18. Pensions	3,62,308	10	3	4,08,732	5	6
19. Charity	2,71,682	8	6	2,80,413	13	3
20. Public Works Department	20,33,955	4	1	20,52,583	6	10
21. Mines	35,017	14	0	33,784	12	7
22. Railways	8,32,130	7	3	8,05,694	6	3
22. (a) Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Irrigation	2,08,069	1	1	2,02,330	0	1
24. Electricity	3,56,246	14	6	3,06,986	15	2
25. Scientific, Industrial & Miscellaneous Works... ..	54,416	4	5	23,129	8	9
26. Government Tribute	4,00,000	0	0	4,00,000	0	0
27. Karkhanejat	6,95,449	12	8	7,99,884	14	6
28. Rozindars	89,447	1	6	73,560	10	6
29. Vakalats	12,391	14	9	{ 1,22,289	6	9
30. Miscellaneous	1,38,214	6	9			
TOTAL (SERVICE HEADS) ...	1,29,76,565	10	2	2 G. M. 1,30,72,930	12	3
(b) DEBT HEADS						
Investments	632	4	0	4,23,267	10	0
Deposits	7,14,502	0	10	3,03,037	14	9
Advances	22,97,399	6	0	16,77,493	5	9
Capital Expenditure	12,48,513	2	5	12,01,183	4	11
TOTAL (DEBT HEADS) ...	42,61,046	13	3	36,04,982	3	5
TOTAL (SERVICE & DEBT HEADS) ...	1,72,37,612	7	5	2 G. M. 1,66,77,912	15	8

APPENDIX XXXIX.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, JAIPUR.

Monthly averages at Jaipur based on the readings of the Ten Calendar years 1929-1938.
(Jaipur—N. Lat. 26° 55' E. Long. 75° 50'. Height above sea-level 0.43 kms. or 1418.85 ft.)

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1. Maximum temperature	73.5	78.7	89.9	98.4	105.7	102.9	92.9	89.7	93.6	93.0	85.1	76.1
Highest recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Minimum temperature	30.1-32	25-2.34	35.5-3.31	44.4-31	24.5-32	14.6-34	5.7-38	31.8-32	104.1	102.2	93.3	87.0
Lowest recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Barometric Pressure	31-1-29	2-2-29	6-3-31	5-4-37	15-5-31	15-6-30	5-7-31	27-8-29	23-9-30	30-10-34	30-11-38	28-12-36
4. Humidity %	28.593	28.525	28.464	28.365	28.243	28.129	28.111	28.188	28.291	28.456	28.563	28.588
5. Rainfall...	39	36	25	22	24	41	67	72	58	35	34	42
Highest recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Year	1935	1937	1932	1929	1930	1933	1937	1934	1935	1933	1936	1935

TEMPERATURE.

Highest on record ... 118.2°F on 27-5-1914
Lowest " ... 28°F on 31-1-1905

Average Annual Rainfall (1929-38) 24.69 inches—

RAINFALL

Highest on record ...
Lowest " ...
Inches Year
55.27 1892
4.73 1905

GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Weather conditions in the State may be Meteorologically divided into three main Seasons.

I. Hot Season (March to mid June)

Hot Season.—Weather begins to warm up from now onwards. During the early part of the season, there are at times abrupt rises and falls in temperature and Barometric pressure. Weather is mostly dry and skies clear to partly clouded. Visibility good. Winds occasionally gusty, mostly from West-North-West. During the latter half (May to early June), the period is generally hottest. Skies are dusty. Visibility fair; at times bad in the afternoons and evenings due to dust storms or thunderstorms which are sometimes followed by moderate rain. Winds are mostly from West. Average velocity about 5·5 miles per hour. During this season, though the days are dry and sultry, nights are generally cool and pleasant due to quick radiation and appreciable fall in temperature.

II. Rainy Season (mid June to September)

Rainy Season.—South-West Monsoon generally extends in the last week of June, fully establishes from early July, and remains steady in August. At times in association with Bay depression rainfall is heavy (end of July to August) especially in the South-East part of the State. Monsoon retreats by mid September. Visibility during the period is generally fair to good. Winds mostly from West. Average velocity declines to 4·6 miles per hour.

III. Cold Season (October to February)

Cold Season.—During the first half of the season, weather is generally fine, with clear skies, and very good visibility; winds mostly from North-West, average velocity 3 miles per hour. During the second half (mid December to February), Western disturbances across North India cause unsettled weather with occasional hail storms. In the rear of the disturbances temperature sometimes falls below freezing point especially in January which is considered the coldest month. Except for morning haze, visibility during the period is generally very good. Winds Easterly in morning changing to North by afternoon. Average velocity 3·6 miles per hour.

Statement showing Indoor and Outdoor patients, operations performed in Medical Institutions in Jaipur State during the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR-PATIENTS					Operations	Remarks	
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged Otherwise	Died	Remaining			
At Head-quarters.											
1	Mayo Hospital ...	74,495	6,660	3,066	1,639	1,303	216	436	4,086		
2	State Zenana Hospital ...	9,732	1,967	1,188	424	211	29	115	419		
3	Lansdowne Military Hospital ...	31,505	666	626	...	5	6	29	232		
4	Police Hospital ...	4,984	84	71	...	8	1	4	41		
5	Purani Basti Dispensary ...	38,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	
6	Moti Katra "	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	
7	Jantar "	21,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	
8	Central Jail "	...	67	49	7	1	8	2	196		
9	Lunatic Asylum "	...	159	59	5	2	13	80	62		
In the Districts.											
10	Amber Dispensary ...	5,864	16	2	10	...	1	3	244		

11	Bairath	"	...	...	9,377	34	18	5	8	4	2	320
12	Bandikui	"	...	...	11,497	29	15	9	...	1	1	324
13	Baswa	Dispensary	...	...	10,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
14	Chatsu	"	...	...	10,988	18	9	5	2	...	2	352
15	Dausa	"	...	...	12,872	63	40	14	3	5	1	685
16	Gangapur	"	...	...	13,861	19	13	...	3	1	2	486
17	Goner	"	...	...	3,971	139	136	...	3	...	...	221
18	Hindaun	"	...	...	23,886	310	209	60	33	5	3	1,467
19	Jamwa Ramgarh	"	...	...	5,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
20	Jhunjhunu	"	...	...	9,859	77	55	10	3	2	7	503
21	Khandar	"	...	...	3,931	6	5	1	...	...	...	237
22	Kot Kasim	"	...	...	8,734	17	12	4	...	1	...	281
23	Lalsote	"	...	...	9,477	15	11	2	1	1	...	413
24	Mahwa	"	...	...	16,666	38	25	4	1	3	5	396
25	Malarna	"	...	...	10,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
26	Malpura	Dispensary	...	...	9,015	21	12	3	4	1	1	395
27	Mozanabad	"	...	...	5,800	1	...	...	1	...	...	230
28	Niwai	"	...	...	9,909	21	17	2	...	1	1	366
29	Naraina	"	...	...	3,581	...	...	...	...	...	...	119

(Vidz Chapter IX)

APPENDIX XL.—concl'd.

Statement showing Indoor and outdoor patients, operations performed in Medical Institutions in Jaipur State during the year 1937-38.

Serial No.	Name of Hospitals and Dispensaries	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED		RESULT OF INDOOR-PATIENTS					Operations	Remarks
		Out-patients	In-patients	Cured	Relieved	Discharged Otherwise	Died	Remaining		
30	Paota	8,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	
31	Sambhar	17,879	128	84	20	10	4	10	1,016	
32	Sanganer	8,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	
33	Sawai Madhopur	16,141	42	22	15	2	2	1	762	
34	Sri Madhopur	16,478	57	37	11	3	4	2	518	
35	Thana Nim	9,093	31	24	1	2	1	3	692	
36	Toda Bhim	14,248	19	14	3	...	...	2	887	
37	Toda Rai Singh	3,746	3	2	1	...	...	...	178	
<i>In Thikanas.</i>										
38	Alsisar Dispensary	5,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	
39	Chomu	18,022	80	50	14	9	2	5	803	
40	Chirawa	7,705	62	58	2	...	...	2	240	
41	Ajit Hospital, Khetri	22,879	848	676	67	59	16	30	1,441	

42	Itenerating Dispensary, Khetri ...	...	32,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362
43	Jobner "	...	9,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
44	Kotputli "	...	23,918	201	137	41	4	6	13	...	...	882
45	Mandawa "	...	9,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
46	Malsisar "	...	4,881	29	23	4	2	...	...	...	...	57
47	Nawalgarh "	...	8,160	107	76	11	15	1	4	...	...	543
48	Trevor Hospital, Sikar	...	26,603	509	234	141	97	14	23	...	...	1,733
49	Samode Dispensary	...	7,743	55	36	10	5	4	...	...	...	277
50	Uniana "	...	11,754	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Total		...	7,10,619	12,602	7,115	2,545	1,800	353	789	...	...	28,492

(Vide Chapter IX)

APPENDIX XLI.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the Medical institutions in Jaipur State, Jaipur, during the year 1937-38.

RAJ					
Mayo Hospital, Jaipur	...	...	...	Rs.	1,25,177
State Zenana Hospital, Jaipur	...	...	...	"	55,003
Lansdowne Military Hospital	...	...	...	"	25,856
Police Hospital	...	...	...	"	2,912
Other Dispensaries	...	...	...	"	1,07,788
Miscellaneous expenditure not included in the above	...	...	...	"	75,418
Total				Rs.	3,92,154
THIKANA					
Chomu Dispensary	...	...	...	Rs.	2,494
Jobner "	...	...	...		Not available.
Ajit Hospital Khetri	...	...	...	Rs.	17,845
Kotputli Dispensary	...	...	...	"	8,214
Samode "	...	...	...	"	1,745
Nawalgarh "	...	...	...	"	3,208
Trevor Hospital, Sikar	...	...	...	"	16,529
Uniara Dispensary	...	...	...	"	3,769
Total				Rs.	53,804
PRIVATE					
Alsisar Dispensary	...	...	...		Not available.
Chirawa "	...	...	...	Rs.	2,770
Malsisar "	...	...	...	"	2,743
Mandawa "	...	...	...		Not available.
Total				Rs.	5,513
Grand Total				Rs.	4,51,471

Head of expenditure	Years	Officers	Clerks	Menials	Allowance	Travelling Allowance	Contingencies	Laboratory	Library and Furniture	Scholarship and Prizes	Examination Charges	Games	Miscellaneous	Non-recurring	Total
Direction and Inspection ...	1936-37	Rs. 40,511	Rs. 13,954	Rs. 3,195	Rs. 2,289	Rs. 8,674	Rs. 1,742	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,541	Rs. 397	Rs. 72,303
	1937-38	39,690	14,658	3,293	2,174	6,323	1,593	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	...	69,454
Maharaja's College...	1936-37	75,880	3,753	3,904	1,250	174	1,168	4,491	2,619	2,502	...	...	8,303	592	1,04,666
	1937-38	75,337	3,861	3,891	1,250	392	1,170	4,399	2,145	2,238	...	...	3,600	...	98,283
High and A. V. Schools for boys...	1936-37	74,441	2,285	3,894	1,133	...	1,291	481	1,727	470	...	1,612	1,210	1,586	90,130
	1937-38	77,217	2,318	3,943	1,212	...	1,184	440	1,036	439	...	1,664	1,528	833	91,814
Sanskrit College ...	1936-37	23,959	813	836	180	160	375	899	175	1,940	...	150	56	198	29,741
	1937-38	24,215	869	919	180	147	431	866	145	1,981	...	77	434	314	30,578
Girls' Schools ...	1936-37	29,313	518	3,554	300	...	1,552	...	775	4,598	...	91	2,541	1,912	45,179
	1937-38	30,686	583	3,698	465	...	1,974	...	593	3,605	46	106	2,592	3,400	47,748
Vernacular Schools for boys ...	1936-37	1,56,176	...	2,054	4,102	...	6,513	...	14,932	360	...	1,463	3,883	4,991	1,94,494
	1937-38	1,63,661	...	2,176	3,918	...	7,353	...	13,332	368	...	1,459	4,140	...	1,96,412

Expenditure on Education.

Head of expenditure	Years	Officers	Clerks	Meals	Allowance	Travelling Allowance	Contingencies	Laboratory	Library and Furniture	Scholarship and Prizes	Examination Charges	Games	Miscellaneous	Non-recurring	Total
Training and Normal Schools ...	{ 1936-37	11,796	458	1,390	565	...	821	...	221	12,562	...	...	1,408	397	29,613
	{ 1937-38	12,193	580	1,389	540	...	798	...	374	11,210	...	...	1,430	389	28,993
Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts...	{ 1936-37	18,807	1,186	1,590	120	...	392	...	123	1,582	...	120	2,578	499	27,297
	{ 1937-38	19,765	1,210	1,696	120	...	382	...	54	1,734	...	117	2,510	100	27,688
Aid to Pathshalas ...	{ 1936-37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,061	...	21,061
	{ 1937-38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,458	...	19,458
Man Nobles' School, Goner ...	{ 1936-37	13,728	1,546	920	1,438	...	223	...	293	4,422	50	499	843	740	24,711
	{ 1937-38	14,220	1,550	1,079	1,397	...	249	...	400	4,424	50	500	1,002	319	25,190
Miscellaneous ...	{ 1936-37	4,992	540	282	...	...	...	...	...	5,970	10,021	366	2,329	325	24,825
	{ 1937-38	5,047	540	275	...	...	...	...	...	9,761	9,148	546	2,316	726	28,359
Grand Total ...	{ 1936-37	4,49,638	25,053	21,628	11,377	9,008	14,077	5,871	20,915	34,401	10,071	4,301	46,048	11,637	6,64,020
	{ 1937-38	4,62,031	26,169	22,350	11,256	6,862	15,139	5,705	18,079	35,760	9,244	4,469	40,733	6,081	6,63,887

Extra budget.—Aid to Pareek High School ... Rs. 10,000/-.

APPENDIX XLIII.

Colleges & Schools in the Jaipur State.

Class of institutions.	Years.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				Total number of institutions.	Total number of scholars on rolls at the end of the year.	Remarks.		
		Under State Management.			Under Private Management.			Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average Number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.					
		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.	Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at the end of the year.								Average number on roll at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.
Arts Colleges	1936-37 1937-38	1 1	457 463	430 400	370 400	1 1	179 172	154 159	137 148	..	..	2 2	686 635	
Sanskrit Colleges & Schools	1936-37 1937-38	1 1	458 439	450 425	420 324	7 7	519 485	454 432	411 377	..	..	8 8	977 924	
Arabic Persian College	1936-37 1937-38	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	203 150	183 145	180 120	..	..	1 1	203 150	
Secondary Schools: Anglo-Vernacular...	1936-37 1937-38	8 8	2,296 2,298	2,164 2,213	1,979 1,994	29 31	6,908 7,681	6,727 7,179	5,806 6,316	..	..	37 39	9,204 9,979	
Secondary Schools Vernacular	1936-37 1937-38	25 26	4,898 4,929	3,614 4,740	3,787 4,104	8 13	886 1,556	854 1,433	664 1,236	..	..	33 39	5,782 6,485	
Secondary Schools for girls	1936-37 1937-38	2 2	244 279	223 255	201 222	9 12	1,104 1,383	1,079 1,252	831 982	..	..	11 14	1,348 1,662	
Sanskrit Pathshalas	1936-37 1937-38	1 1	18 21	18 20	18 20	73 69	1,818 1,527	1,696 1,395	1,723 1,300	..	..	74 70	1,836 1,548	

1

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLIV.

List of Khalsa Forts in the Jaipur State.

Serial No.	Name of Fort	Tehsil in which situated	Pacca or Kutchha	Number of cannons kept	Number of Deels maintained by the State	The year in which abandoned	Remarks
1	Ajitgarh	Torawati	Pacca	3	27	1937	
2	Bairath	Bairath	Kutchha	4	...	1933	
3	Balaheri	Mahwa	Pacca	7	27	1931	
4	Baonli	Baonli	Pacca	10	275	1937	
5	Bhagwatgarh	Sawai-Madhopur	Pacca	...	...	1937	
6	Baori-Khera	Baswa	Kutchha	5	29	1931	
7	Baswa	Baswa	Pacca	14	98	1937	
8	Borara	Malpura	Kutchha	6	24	1931	
9	Chuli	Gangapur	Pacca	8	19	1937	
10	Danta Ramgarh	Danta Ramgarh	Pacca	10	53	1937	
11	Dausa	Dausa	Pacca	11	40	1937	
12	Gole	Lalsot	Pacca	2	19	1926	
13	Gudha	Dausa	Kutchha	...	29	1931	
14	Kalakh	Sambhar	Pacca	...	28	1937	
15	Khandar	Khandar	Pacca	18	359	...	Not abandoned.
16	Mothiapur	Hindaun	Pacca	2	...	1937	
17	Khatipura	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	...	11	1926	
18	Lamba	Malpura	Pacca	7	52	1937	
19	Madhorajpura	Chaksu	Pacca	9	40	1931	
20	Mahwa	Mahwa	Kutchha	9	120	1931	
21	Mandawar	Mahwa	Kutchha	3	26	1926	
22	Medh	Bairath	Pacca	4	63	1937	
23	Nasrida	Toda-Raisingh	Kutchha	7	33	1931	
24	Paota	Bairath	Kutchha	9	57	1933	
25	Ranthambhore	Sawai-Madhopur	Pacca	96	464	...	Not abandoned.
26	Santhal	Dausa	Kutchha	9½	67	1931	
27	Sawai Jaigarh	Amber	Pacca	41	920		
28	Sudarshangarh (Nahargarh)	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	28			
29	Ambagarh	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	2			
30	Moti-Doongri (Shankargarh)	Do.	Pacca	16			Not abandoned.
31	Hathori	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	6			
32	Ghari-Mansagar (Bandh-ki-Ghari)	Sawai Jaipur	Pacca	14			
33	Sinduki	Mahwa	Pacca	4	26	1937	

Statement giving particulars of Qilledfari Khalsa Forts.

Serial No.	Name of Fort	Name of Qilledar Jagirdar	Names of villages assigned for each Qilledari	Annual assessed rental of villages	Number of Deels maintained by Qilledar-Jagirdar	Number of Deels maintained by the State	Whether Qilledari commuted or not	Remarks
1	Ranthambore ...	Amarva ...	(1) Balwas ...	Rs. a. p. 3,200 0 0	72		Commuted	Thikana pays commuted amount.
			(2) Amarva ...	5,213 0 0				
		Chonu ...	(1) Amloda ...	8,413 0 0	72		Commuted	Thikana pays commuted amount.
			(2) Milakpur ...	268 13 0				
			(3) Nagal ...	6,750 0 0				
	Pachovar ...		(4) Dhanoli ...	1,650 0 0	72		Commuted	Thikana pays commuted amount.
			(5) Mordongri ...	3,700 0 0				
			(1) Silon ...	400 0 0				
			(2) Daulatpur ...	12,768 13 0				
			(3) Roopwas ...	2,100 0 0				
	Dhula ...		(4) Chhan Khurd ...	4,220 0 0	72		Commuted	Thikana pays commuted amount.
			(5) Alanpur ...	1,981 0 0				
			(1) Kiyarda ...	600 0 0				
			(2) Bodhpur ...	3,685 2 0				
			(3) Nachhai ...	12,586 2 0				
			(4) Jetpura ...	3,400 0 0	52	464	Commuted	Subsequently resumed as Jagirdar defaulted to pay the commuted amount.
			(5) Chharda ...	1,500 0 0				
				200 0 0				
				4,100 0 0				
				9,400 0 0				

Statement giving particulars of Qilledari Khalsa Forts—concd.

Serial No.	Name of Fort	Name of Qilledar Jagirdar	Names of villages assigned for each Qilledari	Annual assessed rental of villages	Number of Deels main- tained by Qil- ledar-Jagirdar	Number of Deels main- tained by the State	Whether Qilledari commuted or not	Remarks
3	Sawai Jaigarh...	Peopla ...	(1) Shankarkhaola ...	4,853 0 0 <u>4,853 0 0</u>	25	920	Not commuted	The Qilledar continues to maintain the presented number of Deels.
		Bor-j ...	(1) Ondh ... (2) Gudet ... (3) Harmapura ... (4) Dedo ...	2,106 11 0 3,850 0 0 1,000 0 0 3,000 0 0 <u>9,956 11 0</u>	53		Not commuted	Do.
		Achrol ...	(1) Dugraola ...	4,329 0 0 <u>4,329 0 0</u>	26		Not commuted	Do.
		Farrashpura...	(1) Farrashpura ...	3,700 0 0 <u>3,700 0 0</u>	22		Not commuted	Do.
		Radholi ...	(1) Nandlalpura ...	900 0 0 <u>900 0 0</u>	7	920	Commuted	Subsequently resumed at Jagirdar's own request.
			TOTAL	23,738 11 0	133			
			GRAND TOTAL	91,715 10 0	608	1,743		

(Vide Chapter XI)

APPENDIX XLVI.

Minor Karkhanas and Beras.

Serial No.	Name of Bera.	1936-37.		1937-38.	
		Expenditure.	Posts.	Expenditure.	Posts.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
1	Bera Arabian ...	2,413 8 0	28	2,400 0 0	28
2	„ Shagirdpesha ...	33,153 1 0	301	31,915 4 0	301
3	„ Purbian ...	12,577 12 6	151	11,473 14 0	151
4	„ Khawas Chelan ...	40,955 2 6	323	41,472 5 9	322
5	„ Naqarchian ...	3,923 2 6	37	3,748 11 3	37
6	„ Khyal Khana ...	1,008 10 6	4	2,438 15 0	4
7	„ Gunijan Khana ...	24,174 13 9	84	29,615 5 0	85
8	„ Sileh Khana ...	5,511 9 9	25	5,153 8 3	25
9	„ Rath Khana ...	15,307 0 3	58	15,384 11 6	58
10	„ Pothi Khana ...	4,671 10 0	55	4,698 2 3	52
11	„ Palki Khana ...	3,716 4 9	39	3,366 7 6	39
12	„ Mashal Khana ...	3,663 1 6	18	3,391 9 3	18